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FIRST EDITION.

The Murderous Sioux.

Confirmatory Reports of the Disaster to Custer.

Opinions of General's Sherman and Sheridan--Profound Sensation Created in Washington by the Sad News.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A dispatch confirming the report sent last night, of General Custer's fight on Little Horn river, has been just received at General Sheridan's headquarters.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Regarding the reported killing of General Custer and the massacre of his forces, neither General Sherman nor General Sheridan, both of whom are now in the city, has received any confirmatory information. General Sherman simply says, "I don't believe it, and I don't want to believe it if I can help it."

General Sheridan says he would like very much to disbelieve it, but his fears that it is true are stronger than his hopes that it is not. He said he last heard from the expedition from General Terry, about the 20th or 21st of June. General Terry was then north of Rose Bud, and was then entering a campaign against the savages, frequent signs of whose near presence were discovered. It was his intention to have Custer head an expedition of about eight hundred men up the stream, and to effect a junction with Gibbons' command on the south side of the Yellowstone, at its junction with the Big Horn. This is on the southern part of Montana Territory. It was then Terry's purpose to be himself at this junction, when Custer's and Gibbons' forces were united. If Gibbons reached the junction of the Big Horn and Yellowstone first, he was to march up the former and meet Custer, who was directed to march down.

General Sheridan says: From what has been reported, I infer that Custer met the savages in force on his way toward the junction and made a daring effort. He was always brave, daring to cut his way through the enemy who filled the stretch of country separating the two forces. I do not like to belief the news is as terrible as it is represented; and yet there is no reason why the dispatches should not come direct from Ellis, the nearest post to the scene. The lines, I understand, were recently placed in good working order.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 6.—News of the death of General Custer, and the terrible disaster reported from the West, creates a profound sensation here, particularly in army circles. Up to noon there had been no official advices at the War Department. Secretary Cameron, General Sherman and Lieutenant General Sheridan are in Philadelphia. A number of persons, anxious about the fate of their friends in the Indian country, have visited the War Department to-day.

General Custer being a native of Michigan, the Congressional delegation from that State, as well as his former army officers, were deeply pained by the report of his death. Hon. T. W. Ferry, President of the Senate, who has been a personal friend of General Custer, visited the War Department early, but was informed that no particulars had been received.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—A dispatch from Virginia City reports great excitement at the news of Custer's death. A meeting has been called to organize a company of volunteers.

SALT LAKE, July 6.—The citizens here are excited over the Custer massacre. Several parties have made application at the Secretary of War to raise a regiment of frontiersmen in ten days for Indian service.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—A telegram from General Ruggles, at St. Paul, to Captain Green Hale, commanding the arsenal here, gives the following as the names of the officers killed in the fight between the Sioux and General Custer's command: General Custer, Colonel Custer, Colonel Keagh, Colonel Yates, Colonel Cook, Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Harrington, Lieutenant Calhoun, Lieutenant Hodgson, Lieutenant Reilly, Lieutenant Porter and Lieutenant Sturges. Lieutenant Harrington is missing.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—General S. D. Sturgis, in command of this post, received a telegram this afternoon from Assistant Adjutant General Ruggles at St. Paul, notifying him that his son was killed in the fight between the Sioux and General Custer's command.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The *Inter-Ocean* special, under date of Bismarck, D. T., July 1st, says: "Information from the Sioux expedition, dated mouth of the Big Horn, July 1st, says: General Custer left the mouth of Rose Bud with twelve companies to follow the Indian trail. A large band of hostile Sioux. They followed up in the direction of Big Horn. The Indians were making for the Eastern branch of the Little Big Horn. General Terry, with Gibbons' command of five companies of infantry and four of cavalry, started to ascend the Yellowstone to attack the enemy in the rear. On the morning of the 25th two Crow scouts brought intelligence of the battle of the previous day. Upon receipt of the news the command pushed forward in a southerly direction, where smoke could be seen, which indicated that Custer had fired the Indian village. Next morning the head of the column entered a plain bordering on the bank of the Little Big Horn, where had recently stood an immense Indian village nine miles in length. The ground was strewn with slaughtered horses, cavalry equipments and the dead bodies of nine Indian chiefs. The combined forces of Lieutenants Sturges and Porter were also found, pierced with bullets. Further on was found the body of Lieutenant McIntosh. Just then an officer arrived with intelligence that Colonel Reno was entrenched with the remnant of the Seventh Cavalry on a bluff near by, waiting relief. The command pushed on and found Reno with the remainder of seven companies. Reno's command had been fighting since Sunday noon, the 25th, until relieved by Terry on the night of the 26th. Terry's arrival caused the Indians to retire. Reno knew nothing of the fate of the other five companies, which had been separated from them on the 25th to make an attack under Custer's command as a point about three miles down the right bank of the stream. Custer had apparently made an attack on the Indians, and was compelled to retreat, but was cut off from the main body. They were forced into a narrow ravine, where horses and men lay slaughtered promiscuously. Here were found the bodies of Custer, his two *brothers* and nephew, Mr. Read, Colonels Yates and Cook and Captain Smith, all lying in a circle of a few yards; and here one after another of Custer's brave command fell. Not a man escaped to tell the tale.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—General Sheridan, now here, has received several official dispatches from General Terry relating to operations in the Big Horn country, and they do not come down to the time of Custer's fight.

TOLEDO, O., July 6.—A special to the *Blade* from Monroe, Michigan, the home of General Custer, says the startling news of the massacre of the General and his party by the Indians created an intense feeling of sorrow among all classes. General Custer passed several years of his youth at school in Monroe, and his parents have resided there for many years. His wife is the daughter of Hon. Daniel L. Bacon, a prominent citizen of that place, and is now at the post recently commanded by General Custer (Fort Abraham Lincoln.) The town is draped in mourning, and a meeting of Council and citizens was held tonight to take measures for an appropriate tribute to the gallant dead.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Astyanax Scerola Bosis, the French sculptor, is dead.

Casimir Perier, the French statesman, died in Paris yesterday.

Governor Hayes returned to Columbus from Philadelphia yesterday morning.

General Santa Anna died in the City of Mexico, on the 20th of June, at the age of eighty-four years.

Felix St. Elmo Reynard, Vice Admiral of the French navy, died yesterday at Brest, age sixty-eight.

The Mexican General Carvillo died a few days ago from the effects of wounds received in an engagement with the revolutionists.

The King and Queen of Greece have started for London, where they will remain a fortnight, and then visit Russia with the Danish royal family.

Rev. D. L. Moody telegraphs from South Vernon, Vt., to Chicago, that he will be ready to commence revival work in that city on the 1st of October.

Eugene Ford, a well known railroad official of Columbus, O., attached to the Bee Line and several transportation corporations, died suddenly yesterday, of paralysis of the heart.

Edward Warburg, a prominent cotton buyer, for many years connected with the English cotton trade in Memphis and at New Orleans, died yesterday afternoon in the former city.

Harvey Bates, Sr., one of the first settlers of Indianapolis, died yesterday morning, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Bates was the first Sheriff of Marion county.

Lewis H. Jones, proprietor of a hotel at Syracuse, near Syracuse, N. Y., was shot and killed on Wednesday night by a man to whom he had refused a drink.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 6, 1876.

SENATE.

During the morning hour the question of Chinese immigration was discussed at length, and finally the following resolution was submitted by Mr. MORTON, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to investigate the character, extent and effect of Chinese immigration to this country, which power to visit the Pacific coast for that purpose, to send for persons and papers and report at the next session of Congress.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

After the witnesses for the prosecution were called, only three of them, E. T. Bartlett, C. P. Marsh and E. M. Lawton, answered.

Manager LYNDE opened the case on the part of the prosecution. He proceeded to discuss the pleas made by the defense that the trial should not go on, but he was called to order by Mr. SHERMAN, who said this question had been already settled by the decision of the Senate that the trial should not be postponed.

Mr. LYNDE then began the opening argument on the part of the managers. After an opening disquisition on post traderships in general, he gave a recital of the circumstances under which Marsh's contract with Belknap was concluded.

The list of witnesses was again called when the following answered and were sworn: C. P. Marsh, E. T. Bartlett, Geo, W. Morse, J. S. Dodge, R. Seip, General Irwin McDowell, General E. T. Rice and George M. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. Adams was the first witness called to the stand.

Mr. BLACK inquired what they proposed to prove by this witness?

Manager MCMAHON said they proposed merely to identify a document which they would hereafter submit as evidence.

Mr. CARPENTER submitted the following: "The counsel for the accused object to the evidence now offered, and to all evidence to support the opening of the managers, on the ground that there can be no legal conviction on the third section, the Senate having already determined the material and necessary facts that he is not, and was not when impeached, a civil officer of the United States." Overruled by unanimous vote.

George M. Adanis then testified: (Witness was handed the contract or articles of agreement between C. P. Marsh and John S. Evans.) He testified that he received it from the public printer as a part of the original papers brought out by the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

Mr. Bartlett was called and examined by Manager McMahon. The witness testified that he resides in the city of New York: is an attorney at law and a member of the firm of Bell, Bartlett & Wilson; knew Marsh; had known him since 1868 or 1869; Mr. Marsh came to him then, handed him a memorandum of a contract, and requested him to put it in legal shape, which he did so (contract was here shown, and the witness identified it); resuming, he testified that he witnessed the execution of the contract; was introduced to J. S. Evans by Marsh when the contract was executed, and signed his name to it as a witness; had never seen Mr. Evans before or since that occasion. (The contract was here read and put in evidence.) Counsel for the defense declined to cross-examine the witness.

George W. Morse was examined by Manager McMahon: Witness is agent of Adams Express Company in this city; has been in the employment of the company for the past seven years; has produced the books of the company and read from the entries therein, showing that a package containing $1,500 was sent to General Belknap by C. P. Marsh from New York on November 1, 1870; others containing the same sum were sent by Marsh on January 17, 1871, April 18, 1871, and another on April 10, 1874, a package containing $1,500 from R. G. Cary & Co.; on the 24th of May, 1875, a package containing $1,000 from R. G. Cary & Co., and on November 8, 1875, a package containing $500 from same firm, all sent to General W. W. Belknap; on May 18, 1876, a parcel valued at $2,000, addressed to Belknap, was sent from New York, but the name of the consigner was not given.

E. S. Jones, money delivery clerk in the Adams Express office, testified: Witness went over the entries mentioned by Morse, testified that he delivered the packages; had the receipts of General Belknap for the packages delivered on November 2, 1870, and January 17, 1871, the other packages were receipted for by John Potts, Chief Clerk, now deceased, H. F. Crosby, the present Chief Clerk, and W. T. Barnard, confidential clerk in the War Department; the package valued at $2,000 was delivered to Mrs. Belknap, at her residence on G street, and receipted for by her.

Mr. MCMAHON asked if counsel for the defense desired to make any points as to the signatures to the receipts.

Mr. CARPENTER: We are not making points on anything. We are respectful spectators at present. Mr. Carpenter then inquired of the managers if they intended to claim anything on account of the package delivered to Mrs. Belknap and valued at $2,000.

Mr. MCMAHON replied that they did not unless the evidence should develope something in regard to it.

H. F. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department, was shown the receipts in the books of the Express Company of General Belknap, John Potts, W. T. Barnard and himself, and identified the handwriting of each; he supposed he turned the packages over to the Secretary; had no recollection of the fact now; remembered the letter of Mr. Marsh requesting the appointment of Evans as post trader at Fort Sill; witness was here shown the letter, and testified that he supposed he got it from General Belknap; to make a memorandum of it on the book which he kept; it was never put on the department record.

The letter was read and put in evidence. General Irwin McDowell testified that he was in command of the Department of the East and stationed in New York; in 1872 he met in that city, accidentally, Mr. Whitlow Reid, and referred to some statement he saw in the *Tribune* and other papers about abuses at Fort Sill; he spoke to Mr. Reid about it, and the latter thought it was untrue; the *Tribune* used to have statements about the army, and he told Mr. Reid the *Tribune* was never right on military matters, even by mistake; Mr. Reid replied that the article was true, and there was more behind it; witness subsequently came to Washington and sought the Secretary of War, called his attention to the statement, and said it was a hard thing upon the people of Fort Sill to have to pay this heavy tax; that the abuse would be damaging unless corrected. The Secretary asked witness to draw up an order to correct the evil, and he did so; it was understood that the order was to correct all evils which existed at Fort Sill; the Secretary said he had desired to draw up such an order, but there had been some trouble about a decision of the Judge Advocate General as to the control of post traders by the military; witness told the Secretary that this post tradership was a monopoly, and he should see that it was not abused; the Secretary agreed with him. The order drawn up by General McDowell and issued by the Secretary on the 25th of March was read; it established a Council of Administration to examine the goods of post traders, fix prices, &c., and forbid sub-letting or farming out of post traderships. Witness further testified that he had a conversation with General Garfield about the testimony of General Hazen before the Military Committee, and they agreed that the matter should be looked into; witness thought General Belknap was indignant at General Hazen going before the Military Committee and not reporting the facts to him first.

The managers offered to put in evidence the testimony of General Hazen, and upon the question being submitted to the Senate, it was rejected—yeas 20, nays 31.

The Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned until to-morrow.

Legislative business was then resumed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WARD, on behalf of the managers conducting the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to appear before the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, with such papers of the House as the managers may require, and giving permission to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to appear and give testimony before said court, and to produce such papers as the managers may require. Adopted.

The Geneva Award bill was then taken up. The minority report was rejected. A motion to lay the majority bill on the table was lost, 96 to 113. The bill was then passed finally, 108 to 94.

Mr. RANDALL reported that the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill had been unable to agree. A debate ensued, which Mr. RANDALL put a stop to by moving the previous question. The Republicans, desiring further time for discussion, resorted to filibustering processes.

The filibustering movement was finally prevented by Mr. Randall yielding ten minutes for Mr. Garfield and ten minutes for Mr. Cox to reply.

Mr. GARFIELD, replying to the charges of Mr. Cox of extravagance on the part of the Republican party, said: I would like to know where the gentleman has been for the last eight or ten years. I would like to know what he has read, and what he has heard, and what he has remembered, that he should make a statement such as he has done on his responsibility, and should send it to the country. Does not the gentleman know that in 1865 the expenditures of the Government were $1,297,500,000? And why were they $1,297,500,000? It was because eleven States and all the assistance that the eleven States could get from those who would not help to prevent the rebellion, piled up the enormous, awful debt of three and one-half billions for the faithful people of the country to meet. That load, which was heaped on the shoulders of the laboring people of the country—an honest nation felt bound to pay. Did he [Cox] and his help to prevent it, or did they do all that belonged to his class of opinions to help to pile up the debt and to compel the nation to pay it? I say that $1,297,500,000 were paid that year. Of course it was an extraordinary amount, but in the year following $520,000,000 were paid over the Federal country to meet the necessary expenses of the war; but since then we have steadily reduced the expenditures of the country. In every year in the last ten years, except two in which there was a slight increase, we have reduced them down from $520,000,000 to $263,000,000. It has been a steady, constant, downward grade toward the old level of peace, and the gentleman from New York knows it. He is not party-blind to every fact in his country's history. He knows that for the last four years we have been fighting a steady battle in favor of the reduction of expenditure. He knows, moreover, that when we were overwhelmed by propositions on large public buildings and to begin great and enormous expenses, he was the leading member from New York to plunge us into the expenditure of great sums of public building in that city—a great work, and a work which perhaps ought to have been done; but he was foremost in pressing it on the House; and when, two years ago, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, instructed by the committee, attempted to restrict the great expenses of the public buildings, he joined all around on his side with the men on this side to prevent it. It comes, therefore, with an ill grace from him to rise in his place and taunt us with having made no more reductions than we have made. When the gentleman goes away to a distant, turbulent, and ungovernable assembly and talks about $64,000,000 of reductions being made by his party in this House, below the estimates for the year, and of $30,000,000 below the appropriations of last year, does he know whereof he affirms? Does he not know that $4,000,000 of that has no right to be counted, because it is a reappropriation which has not appeared in the figures? Does he not know that his side of the House has left out of the appropriations of this session $2,000,000 to pay the judgments of the Court of Claims and of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that if they mean to leave that amount out they mean to repudiate those obligations of the Government? And he calls that reduction. Here is a great public building for which $1,300,000 is asked for the War and Navy Department, and they give $200,000, and call that a saving of over a million. Let the Navy and War Department burn up, and where will the responsibility come? If that is what they call saving, let the country know it. When the gentlemen goes to a great, stormy, popular convention and says that the army can be dispensed with until November next, and that the Indians can be got along with, he is reminded of the bloody news which came to-day of hundreds of our soldiers having fallen in death because we had not had an adequate army to keep down the Indians.

Mr. RANDALL, interrupting—Why not use the troops that are now in the South, instead of being on the frontier?

Mr. GARFIELD—And all this is done because the gentlemen want to make an impression until after the election is over, and then they will come in here and make up by deficiency bills all they have cost in public policy by ruinous delays. Notwithstanding all their party wrath, I will help in all honorable measures to bring about reduction is possible. I have complimented the other side of the House for reductions, believing that expenditures may be reduced from fifteen to eighteen millions. To-day we are informed that the Senate agrees to a reduction to the extent of $22,000,000, and yet these gentlemen stand up here to make an impression on the country that they are the honest men, and that they are saving the honest, hard-working people. Nothing in fact they are swindling the men who do not know whereof these gentlemen are affirming. Now, I happen to know that a large number of the best men of the country—men on that side of the House do not agree with your policy. They do not agree with the course of your conduct in that regard: but they submit to it as a matter of dictation.

Several Democratic members—Who are they?

Mr. GARFIELD—They are the men who ask money for the finishing of public buildings—the men who are not running the machine of politics—who are trying to do their duty as wise and worthy representatives of the people, and you will find it out after the election, if not before.

Mr. COX replied to Mr. Garfield. He said that he had held the gentleman from Ohio [Garfield] responsible for extravagance, because that gentleman had been the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for the last two Congresses. In 1872 the net ordinary expenses of the Government had been $153,201,000. In 1873, under the auspices of that gentleman, they had run up to $180,488,000, and in 1874 to $194,118,000. It, therefore, required a good deal of audacity for that gentleman to call him [Cox] to account for voting appropriations for public buildings.

Mr. GARFIELD intimated to Mr. Cox that his Chairman [Randall] would tell him that that was not a correct statement.

Mr. COX—My Chairman tells me that it is correct, and I would refer the matter to my Chairman in that matter than to the ex-Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Did not the gentleman know the other day that we had saved or could save from fifteen to eighteen million dollars, and did not some one beside him say thirty millions? Yes, the ex-Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency met to-day, and Mr. Gibson asked that further action on the resolution for the repeal of the Resumption act be postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Wick, who has heretofore voted against the resolution, asked that further action be postponed until Monday, which was agreed to. This action is regarded as favorable to the final passage of the resolution by the committee.

REPORTS ON ELECTION CASES.

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections adopted a report to-day in the case of Broaux *vs.* Darrall, of Louisiana, giving the seat to Darrall. In the case of Butts *vs.* Mackey, of South Carolina, the committee report in favor of Mackey, which makes Mackey the sitting member.

PROMOTIONS.

S. Guthrie will be appointed Cashier of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Gilfillan, appointed Assistant Treasurer, and J. W. Wemple will be appointed Assistant Cashier. The vacancies will be filled in regular order. Guthrie is now Assistant Cashier and in charge of the Redemption Division.

THE NEW GENEVA AWARD BILL.

The bill for the further distribution of the Geneva award, as adopted by the House, provides, first, for the payment of losses caused by the exculpated cruisers—that is, the rebel cruisers which were not recognized by the Geneva tribunal; next, payment of premiums for war risks, whether paid to corporations, agents or individuals, after the sailing of any Confederate cruiser, but the actual loss on account of war premiums only is to be paid. These claims must be paid within six months from the passage of the act, and the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims is continued until July 22, 1877.

MR. MORRILL'S LAST DAY IN THE SENATE.

When the Senate assembles to-morrow, Senator Morrill will submit his report as Chairman of the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, together with some remarks concerning it, and the general condition of the pending bills in conflict. He will, within an hour or two thereafter, qualify as Secretary of the Treasury.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the Union Veterans' National Committee held a meeting here to-night, General James A. Garfield in the Chair. It was decided to issue a call for a National Mass Convention of soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army during the late war, to meet in Indianapolis on Wednesday, September 20, to ratify the nominations of Hayes and Wheeler. It was also resolved to organize companies, regiments, brigades, divisions and corps of Boys in Blue, and the committee requests all such associations to procure uniforms and torches.

General Custer's old comrades in this city will hold a meeting Saturday evening for the purpose of taking some action expressive of esteem for him as a citizen and soldier, and adopting suitable resolutions regarding his death.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Another Disagreement in Conference.

No Present Prospect of Early Adjournment.

Commissioner Pratt Will Not Resign.

The House Whisky Investigation

No Satisfaction Got from Bristow.

The Impeachment Trial Proceeds.

Five Witnesses Examined Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1876.

Another Disagreement on the Legislative Bill.

The Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill has, contrary to expectation, again disagreed, and the new committee on the part of the House gives no very sure promise of success at an early day. The fact that the Senate went on regularly with the impeachment trial to-day may delay action on the appropriation bills, as the incentive to get away at an early day cannot so forcibly exist, for both Houses must remain in session while the impeachment is in progress. The conference committees on the other appropriation bills seem to be awaiting the action on the Legislative bill.

Mr. Pratt Will Not Resign.

The sensational stories circulated by the opposition press that Commissioner Pratt's relations with the President are of an unpleasant character, were positively contradicted to-day by Mr. Pratt himself. Mr. Pratt also stated that he had no intention of resigning.

The House Whisky Investigation.

The House Special Whisky Committee have found that they are not apt to get much satisfaction out of ex-Secretary Bristow, and there is now a probability that they will not examine him. Failing to obtain what they want from Bristow, they hope to get something out of District Attorney Dyer, of St. Louis, and have summoned him to bring certain letters and all his correspondence of whatsoever nature bearing on the whisky trials.

The Impeachment Trial to Proceed.

The Senate indicated very plainly to-day that it is determined to proceed with the impeachment trial, so far as it is concerned, and if the House wants a postponement, it must ask for it. As usual, a move was made by the counsel for the defense to delay progress, but it was unanimously put down by the Senate. Five witnesses were examined to-day, and the impeachment managers think they will get through with all on their side in another day or two. General Belknap's friends, both in field and Augur, who have been summoned as witnesses, were all present. Marsh was also present, but seemed anxious to avoid notice. There was a slim attendance of spectators.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1876.

POSTAGE ON SECOND-CLASS MATTER—THE FAST MAILS TO BE CONTINUED.

By a section in the Postoffice Appropriation bill relating to third-class matter all transient newspapers, magazines, books and all printed matter with the exception of circulars unsealed, will be restored to the former rate of one cent for every two ounces, while merchandise and printed circulars will remain at the present rate. The bill appropriates for transportation of mails $18,857,851. That embraces star routes and steamship lines at $6,737,851, and railroad routes at $9,100,000, against the estimates of the department of a little more than $17,500,000, a reduction on the item of transportation of mails of $1,622,140.

There is nothing in the bill which affects fast mails, such being by special arrangement between the Postmaster General and the railroads.

PROBABLE REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT.

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When the Senate assembles to-morrow, Senator Morrill will submit his report as Chairman of the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, together with some remarks concerning it, and the general condition of the pending bills in conflict. He will, within an hour or two thereafter, qualify as Secretary of the Treasury.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the Union Veterans' National Committee held a meeting here to-night, General James A. Garfield in the Chair. It was decided to issue a call for a National Mass Convention of soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army during the late war, to meet in Indianapolis on Wednesday, September 20, to ratify the nominations of Hayes and Wheeler. It was also resolved to organize companies, regiments, brigades, divisions and corps of Boys in Blue, and the committee requests all such associations to procure uniforms and torches.

General Custer's old comrades in this city will hold a meeting Saturday evening for the purpose of taking some action expressive of esteem for him as a citizen and soldier, and adopting suitable resolutions regarding his death.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Warmer and partly cloudy weather, with southeast winds veering to southwest, and during the night falling barometer.

Base ball: Chicago—Hartfords 6, Chicagos 2. St. Louis—Bostons 5, Browns 4. Columbus—New Havens 7, Buckeyes 1. Cincinnati—Cincinnatis 5, Athletics 2. Cedar Hill, Ky.—Louisvilles 7, Mutuals 1.

A collision occurred between two passenger trains at ten o'clock yesterday morning on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, near Rockford, Indiana. The engines were badly smashed, but fortunately no one was injured. One of the conductors failed to give the margin of five minutes allowed for difference in watches, which caused the collision.

The funeral of Colonel Marshall Lefferts, who died July 3d, on his way to Philadelphia, took place in New York yesterday, and was numerously attended. The members of the Seventh Regiment and Veteran Corps, with which Colonel Lefferts was long attached, were present in citizens' dress. The remains were interred in Greenwood.

Dr. Thomas Evans, of Paris, is in New York, and will begin this week the work of raising subscriptions for a monument in France of gratitude to the great men who helped America in the Revolution.

Fish should be instantly killed when caught, which may be done by thrusting a bodkin or pen-knife through the head or through the backbone near the tail.

MR. BLAINE AT HOME.

No Improvement In His Condition—A Trip to Europe Recommended.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 6.—Mr. Blaine has now been home eight days. So far there has been no special change in his case. The nervous prostration is still a marked characteristic. He is not able to leave his room, and is almost entirely confined to bed. His physician thinks it will be many weeks before he will resume active work. An European trip is strongly recommended, as soon as his strength is sufficient.

A Test Case as Regards Polygamy.

SALT LAKE, July 6.—In the case of George Reynolds, being a test case as regards polygamy, convicted in the District Court and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and five hundred dollars fine, the case was taken to the Territorial Supreme Court, which has affirmed the decision of the District Court. The case is now appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Alex Brown and Patrick Rodgers, aged fourteen years each, were drowned in Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans, yesterday, by the upsetting of a skiff.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Servo-Turkish War.

PANIC AMONG MUSSULMANS IN HERZEGOVINA—REPORTS OF TURKISH VICTORIES DENIED.

RAGUSA, July 6.—There is a complete panic among the Mussulmans in Herzegovina at the approach of the Montenegrins, and they have taken refuge in fortresses. The country is apparently abandoned.

The reported Turkish successes on this side are falsifications. No serious fighting has taken place since the Turks defeated the Servians at Saitschau.

OUTRAGE BY THE SERVIANS.

BELGRADE, July 6.—The Servian troops having fired on a passing Danube steamer, the Austrian Consul General has lodged a very strong complaint, and demanded full satisfaction from the Servian Government.

MONTENEGRINS TO REMAIN ON THE DEFENSIVE.

SCUTARI, July 6.—It is reported here that the Montenegrins will maintain a merely defensive attitude, awaiting the result of the first engagements between the Turks and Servians.

ROMAN CATHOLICS JOINING THE TURKS.

LONDON, July 7.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch reports that the Roman Catholics in Herzegovina have quitted the camp of the insurgents, and a number have joined the Turks against the Servians.

Galician newspapers report that 50,000 Russian troops, including 3,000 Cassacks, are approaching Bukowina.

THE MONTENEGRIN ARMY STILL ADVANCING—MORE TURKISH DEFEATS.

LONDON, July 7.—The *Times'* dispatch dated Ragusa, July 6th, says the Montenegrin army is marching in several columns, unopposed, towards Mostar, and has already reached Nevesigne. The Christian Albanians have refused an offer from the Turks at Scutari of 15,000 muskets with which to fight against Montenegro. The *Times'* correspondent adds that from the best informed sources I hear that the Turkish reports of victories are untrue. General Tchnerayeff, since his successes at Babeanagleca, holds his own on Turkish ground, and has fought no other engagement. General Olimpics is still before Belina. On Wednesday he surrounded and cut to pieces two thousand Turkish regulars, a few only escaping by night. All attempts of the Turkish army to cross the frontier have been victoriously repulsed.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says General Tchernayeff has arrived at Pirot, on the road to Sophia. If he succeeds in reaching Sophia, he will command the railroad to Constantinople, thus isolating the Turkish force at Nish. The Turkish troops between Nish and Sophia are estimated at 20,000, which is probably less than the force Tchernayeff can bring against them. According to Servian official advices the Russian Consul, M. Jovin, will accompany the Prince of Montenegro throughout the campaign.

The Paris correspondent of the *News* says advices from Belgrade assert that Tchernayeff has effected a junction with the Bulgarian insurgents at Pirot.

There is trouble in Athens, and a state of siege has been declared.

The *News'* Vienna dispatch reports that the Turks are hastily sending troops to Herzegovina. Tchernayeff in his advance on Sophia.

A dispatch from Posth to the *News* says that a telegram from Belgrade reports that Racca, on the Servian frontier, has been taken by the Turks and burned. The Servians have been driven over the Drina, and the Turks from Nish are advancing on Kragujevacz.

Great Britain.

AMENDMENT OF EXTRADITION LAWS.

LONDON, July 6.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, gave notice that he would move a resolution declaring it expedient to amend extradition the laws.

The Home Rulers to-day decided to submit the answers propositions to Parliament on the fifth of August next.

DEPRESSION OF THE COTTON TRADE.

MANCHESTER, July 6.—The *Guardian* to day says the cotton trade in the Blackburn district is so depressed that a general resort to short time is stated to be probable. A meeting of spinners in North and Northeastern Lancashire will shortly be held to consider proposals affecting both wages and hours of labor.

France.

DISSENSIONS AMONG REPUBLICANS.

PARIS, July 6.—Differences have arisen among Republican Deputies over the Municipal bill. Members of the Left who yesterday agreed to a compromise on the bill from the group known as the Senatorial Left. Another section of the Left, called the Republican Union, which is under the direct leadership of M. Gambetta, held a meeting to-day and passed a resolution rejecting the compromise. The journals hostile to the Republicans are jubilant over these dissensions. They declare that confusion has taken possession of the Republican party, for now both the Republican Left and the irreconcilable Radicals are opposed to M. Gambetta.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

VERSAILLES, July 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Montgan, in view of the recent prosecution of *Les Droits De L' Homme* for publishing articles from the pen of Henri Rochefort, moved the abolition of the decree of 1852, prohibiting convicts from writing newspaper articles. In spite of the strenuous opposition of Minister Dufaure, urgency was voted for the motion by 227 yeas to 147 nays. The Legitimist and Bonapartist Deputies abstained from voting, in order to place the Government in the minority. The extreme Left cheered on the announcement of the result.

The evening papers here have rumor that an abortive attempt had been made to shoot the Duc De Chartres by a soldier in his regiment.

THE GOVERNMENT COMMANDS A MAJORITY.

LONDON, July 7.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says in consequence of the resolution of the Republican Left, it is now believed the Government commands a majority in the Chamber.

THE DEATH-DEALING FLOOD.

Further Sad Particulars of the Iowa Disaster—Thirty-three Bodies of Rockdale Victims Recovered—Fifteen Lives Lost in Warren and Madison Counties—Great Damage to Railroads, Crops and Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Later dispatches from Dubuque, Iowa, give the following list of those who were lost in the storm at Rockdale, Iowa: Joseph Becker, Eilen, his wife, and two children; James Tearce, Emma, his wife, and two children; Peter Becker and five children; also his housekeeper and her two children; Mrs. Carey and two children; John Klassen, wife and five children; Peter Knapp, wife and four children; Mrs. Kingsley, Thomas Blenkiron, Oliver Blenkiron, William Bradbury and Richard Burke—thirty-eight in all. Altogether the scene was one to touch a heart of stone. Thousands of people have visited the scene during the day, and people are going and coming constantly. The neighbors, with kindly alacrity, opened their doors to such of the afflicted as remained, and offered every comfort in their power. The bodies of the dead were washed by kind hands, and many of them taken into the dwellings near by. The members of the Board of Supervisors were early on the ground, working like Trojans to recover the dead and give care to the living. Coroner Cook by mid-immersed in a jury and was about beginning the inquest as the reporter left.

Later.—Thirty-one bodies of the drowned have been recovered. The search will be continued until all are found. William Walters, William Coates and the Board of County Supervisors have labored with untiring industry to aid the sufferers and to recover the dead.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The *Journal's* Des Moines special says: Latest reports show that the storm on Tuesday night extended over most of Central Iowa, and was terrific in its effects. In Warren and Madison counties fifteen persons were killed,

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1876.

THE Democratic papers boast loudly of the fact that TILDEN is a descendant of OLIVER CROMWELL. Beelzebub is a descendant from Heaven.

THE city of Chicago, besides having a large bonded debt, is $3,500,000 short on this year's revenue. This is the effect of Democratic misrule and extravagance.

JOHN MORRISSEY urges the election of TILDEN upon the ground that he has "stopped stealing." But what is to hinder him from beginning again, when he gets the chance?

THE Chicago *Times*, as was expected, comes out at last for TILDEN and HENDRICKS. We knew it would, the moment it began to abuse them. Like the boaconstrictor it kills its candidates first and then swallows them.

SENATOR MORRILL will assume the duties of Secretary of the Treasury to-day, and will then approve the bonds of Mr. WEYMAN as United States Treasurer, and GILFILLAN as Assistant Treasurer, whereupon Treasurer NEW's resignation will go into effect.

THE New York *Express* which, before the nomination of TILDEN, accused him of all sorts of rascalities and corruptions, now supports him zealously and butts its head against its own impregnable logic in the most able-bodied idiotic manner imaginable.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS says he will tell the Democratic National Executive Committee, at their meeting next Tuesday, whether he will accept the nomination for Vice President, or not. This coyness is merely assumed. He is burning with eagerness to make the "sacrifice."

W. S. SHALLENBERGER, Esq., of Rochester, Beaver county, announces himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination to Congress in the Washington, Beaver and Lawrence district. He was Chairman of the County Committee in 1872, and organized the victory which followed that campaign in his county.

QUITE a number of savings banks in different parts of the country, which have been accustomed to pay six per cent on deposits, have reduced the rate to four per cent. The difference is a serious one. The explanation is the extreme difficulty of making investments at a fair rate of interest in safe and reliable securities, and the consequent accumulation of large amounts of idle funds.

THE inflationists, out West, are feliciating themselves upon the fact that TILDEN is not robust, and being blind of an eye, halt and lame, old and dilapidated, a mere *shell without* substance, he can't possibly stand the racket for any number of years. If he will only hold out until the election, they say, he will do all that is expected of him. But then it is proverbially true that waiting for dead men's shoes is a poor business, and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and BILL ALLEN are both living evidences of the folly of expecting the early death of very frail or very old men. In all probability TILDEN will outlive HENDRICKS; and we advise the latter not to build his hopes upon the early death of his colleague.

THE terrible disaster which has befallen the army under CUSTER, has overwhelmed the country with astonishment. The extinction of the attacking force, and the bare escape of those who were held in reserve, is unprecedented in the annals of border warfare, and indicates that the savages have learned something by their contact with white men. Instead of fighting a rambling fight, with a scattered force, the Indians, both in this fight and in the fight with CROOKS, massed their forces and so were able to crush out the paltry force that was brought against them. CUSTER probably supposed he would have to fight them in the old way, used the old tactics, and found himself, much to his surprise, involved in a solid mass of several thousand infuriated savages. CROOKS' experience should have taught him better; but it is hard to learn a new lesson in the mode of warfare, and CUSTER paid the forfeit of his life in not knowing what it was then too late to learn.

This battle will undoubtedly encourage the Indians to still greater resistance. Every hostile Indian will be tempted to join this triumphant host, and henceforth there is nothing for this Government but a war of extermination against them. It will never do to have a nation like this held at bay and defied by a comparatively small force of hostile savages. Congress must vote the men and the means to put down this new outbreak. There can be no escape from this, and any niggardliness shown to the army when the national honor is at stake, will react upon whoever resorts to it.

THE Supreme Court of New York the other day dismissed, solely on the technical ground that the form of action was defective, the suit against FERNANDO WOOD for selling the office of Corporation Attorney of New York city, in 1863, for the sum of $5,000 and the salary of the office for one year, and half the money and perquisites for the full term. The facts were that N. H. FOWLER was Corporation Attorney in 1863-4. He swore positively that WOOD corruptly sold him that office. He was to pay FERNANDO $5,000 in cash, all the salary for the first year, and half the salary and perquisites for the whole term. Under this corrupt bargain, FOWLER paid WOOD $15,000 in all. The suit was brought by DAVID OGDEN, one of FOWLER's creditors, to compel WOOD to pay over to FOWLER's creditors the money thus corruptly obtained in fraud of creditors. The proof that he was guilty was particular, detailed and convincing. He escaped through a mere legal loophole, to make, a few days afterwards, a long speech before the Tammany society on the importance of political honesty and reform. Of this brazen-faced performance the New York *Evening Post* says:

It was fluent in the ease with which the speaker, after vehemently asserting a few days ago his hostility to the nomination of Governor Tilden, seized the opportunity of a pretended motion of adjournment to put himself in the forefront of the support of "the regular ticket." It was dippant in its affected admiration and emulation of a pure age and pure men in the atmosphere of a vicious partisan society, whose character and whose career, considered personally or politically, is a contradiction of the principles and practices of that age and of those men. It was impudent in its patronizing mention of Governor Hayes as "an honest man." The spectacle of Fernando Wood standing in Tammany Hall and giving a certificate of honesty to anybody, more than borders on burlesque.

THE New York *Post* notes a decided contrast between the picture of our Centennial civilization, as drawn by Governor TILDEN in his harangue at Albany last week, and the utterances of some of the principal Centennial orators on the Fourth. TILDEN said:

"At last we are reaching the worst condition of the countries of the Old World. The Government no longer exists for the people; the people exist only for the Government. Our Centennial product is the wrongs, license and evils, to escape which our ancestors abandoned their homes in the Old World, and planted themselves in a wilderness."

Mr. EVARTS drew the following inspiring picture:

"The spirit of the nation is at the highest—its triumph over the inborn, inbred perils of the Constitution has chased away all fears, justified all hopes, and with universal joy we greet this day. We have not proved unworthy of a great ancestry; we have had the virtue to imitate what they so wisely, so firmly established. With these proud possessions of the past, with powers matured, with principles settled, with habits formed, the nation passes as it were from preparatory growth to the responsible development of character and the steady performance of duty.

With a just deference to age, the power, the greatness of the other nations of the earth, we do not fear to appeal to the opinion of mankind whether as we point to our land, our people and our laws, the contemplation should not inspire us with a lover's enthusiasm for our country."

Dr. STORRS, of New York, one of the profoundest thinkers of the age, said:

"I scout the thought that we, as a people, are worse than our fathers. There has never been a time—not here alone, in any country—when the fierce light of indecent inquiry blazing on men in public life would not have brought out such forces of evil, as we have seen, or when the condemnation which followed the discovery would have been sharper. And it is among my deepest convictions that, with all which has happened to debase and debauch it, the nation at large was never before more morally vigorous or morally sound than it is to-day."

And even CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the severe moralist, asserted his faith in the hopeful assurances of our future in the following manner:

"For myself, while sincerely mourning the mere possibility of stain touching our garments, I feel not the less certainty that the heart of the people remains as sound as ever."

To the disordered vision all things are out of harmony. The difficulty with TILDEN is that he colors the whole land with the particular hues of his own individuality. In all moral truth that which a man is, is the necessary condition of his belief. It is no wonder, therefore, that the great "railroad wrecker" everywhere sees only dishonesty and corruption. The wretched condition which he pictures is simply an enlarged projection of his own moral status.

TILDEN AS A REFORMER.

The strongest claim yet set up for TILDEN is that which calls him a "Reformer," for, at the first blush, people listen to that word with profound respect; but there is nothing the people despise so thoroughly as a *pretended* "Reformer." That TILDEN is just that kind of a fraud, and that all his pretenses to "reform" are the merest sham, we have the most conclusive evidence, drawn not from Republican but from Democratic sources. AUGUST BELMONT, for instance, is a Democrat without guile. He has been Chairman of the National Committee, and is therefore a competent witness as to the character of the men with whom he has been co-operating. Of TILDEN he says:

"I think he [Tilden] cannot carry New York. Those who claim that he is unassailable do not know him, or, if they do, then they are quite as dishonest as he is. He has been counsel for all the broken down corporations with which New York has been afflicted for a long term of years, and that 'out of them he *has not come with clean hands*,' we have the strongest possible Democratic evidence that a man with unclean hands cannot be a "Reformer," honestly or otherwise.

But the evidence does not end here. The Brooklyn *Argus* is a Democratic paper, edited by a Democratic ex-member of Congress, and it is therefore in a position to speak authoritatively. It says:

"Governor Tilden's advocacy of 'hard money' is as insincere as are any of his other positions. As a reformer Governor Tilden is a fraud; as a business man he is a blind worshiper; as a hard-money man he is without convictions; as an advertising adventurer and suborner of the press he is impudent, and as a political trickster he is a disgrace. He is willing to tak about national honor, and advocate a hard money at the East while violating the laws of the country and issuing an illegal currency in New York. He told loudly for reform support throughout the State, and denounced Dennison in Syracuse, and Lord in Rochester, where the Democrats have no strength, while bargaining with ring scoundrels in Albany, New York and Brooklyn, where the Democratic machine is powerful."

This is a fair illustration of this hypocrite's professions of "Reform." He attacked Democratic thieves in Republican counties; but he never meddled with them where the Democrats had control. He got in that way, a cheap but evanescent reputation as an enemy of corruption; but he took such good care to avoid a prosecution of the thieves who control Albany, New York and Brooklyn that he soon dissipated the delusion that he was in favor of reform for reform's sake.

TILDEN AS A PATRIOT.

The St. Louis Convention put nothing into its platform in favor of the Union as a Nation, because it has no faith in that doctrine; and its candidate for President expresses the general sentiment of his party when he holds, as he did in 1861, that the tie which binds the Union together is but a rope of sand. When secession was threatened, he wrote as follows:

"The framers of our Government left revolution organized; left it with power to snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty, and to repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion."

This is a little misty in expression, but a close examination will show that, in the opinion of Mr. TILDEN, as well as in the opinion of Democrats generally, the Constitution authorizes secession; that it is entirely competent for one or more of the States to withdraw at pleasure, and that if the Federal Government attempted coercion, it would deserve to be treated as a foreign enemy attempting an invasion. The language embodies precisely the doctrine upon which the rebellion was inaugurated and defended; and it was intended, when written, to justify the Southern States in their efforts to secede and build up a Southern Confederacy.

Mr. TILDEN, like Judge BLACK and JAMES BUCHANAN, holds that the Federal Government has no power to coerce a State; and that a seceded State *has* the right to repel any attempt to coerce it. If such a man were elected President (which Heaven forefend!) there will be nothing to prevent the Southern States from seceding, if they choose. The Government, in his hands, will do nothing to hinder them from going out, and if they voluntarily stay in it will be because they like it well enough to improve their chance. In 1861, TILDEN encouraged them to secede, with the assurance that there was no constitutional power to bring them back; and in 1864, when the war had been prosecuted for three years without a conclusion he, as a member of the Platform Committee of the Chicago Convention which nominated MCCLELLAN, denounced the war as a failure, and demanded an armistice under which the independence of the Confederacy might be acknowledged. That is the kind of a patriot *he* is.

PERSONAL.

One of the Black Hills victims recently killed by the Indians turns out to have a brother who keeps a butcher stand in the market at Richmond, Va. Now, if the Indians could only have known this.

Hon. Isaac Butt, the Home Rule agitator of the British Parliament, will visit the United States this fall to lecture. He will be accompanied by his son and several Home Rule members from Ireland.

Providence has a girl named Susan Holmes, eighteen years old, who not only looks much like a boy, but has all the tastes of a boy. She has been to sea several voyages, and is as familiar with the ropes and rigging as an old salt. She has also driven a coal-cart in Providence.

During the delivery of Rev. James Freeman Clarke's Centennial sermon in Boston on Sunday, he alluded to the great number of national officials who have been unfaithful to their trust, pausing a second, asked, What is the remedy for this evil? A parrot, whose cage was on the portico of a house directly opposite the church, shouted out, "Good-bye; good bye, all."

A Boston gentleman visit to a well friend has been cutting up strangely as a somnambulist. She got up the other morning, without the knowledge of the people of the house, and, going out upon the streets, wandered about in her night clothes for an hour. Half a mile from the house of her friend, she began ringing people's door bells, and finally succeeded in getting to get into some of the houses, and somebody fired a pistol at her. Partly wakened, she screamed, and began running about in a very excited manner. Finally seeing a policeman, she implored his protection, and was taken to her lodgings.

At the Centennial celebration in Indianapolis, an historical address was read by Hon. J. B. Dillon, which contained matter of interest for our citizens hereabouts: "No permanent English settlements were established on the western side of the Alleghany Mountains before the year 1765. The names of the founders of early civilized settlements in these regions show that those pioneers or their ancestors were, with a few exceptions, emigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Holland and France. Among the early settlers around the site of old Redstone Fort, on the river Monongahela, were those who bore the names of Wareman, Prisser, Lynn, Colvin, Vervalson, Tygart, Brown, Swartz, Donter, McClean, Delong, Crawford, Hooter, Peeters, Nicely, etc. Among the first settlers at Pittsburgh, at the head of the river Ohio, were the McKays, Ormsbys, Butlers, Craigs, Nevilles, O'Haras, Evanses, Eckleys, Kyles, Harveys, Wards, Huffnagles, Mullalys, Cavanaghs, McKenzie's, Lavoyers, Lorramies, Cleghorns, Wessners, McClellands, Pipers, Dennys, Wilkenses, etc."

The Brooklyn florist, Mallon, who was condemned by a heartless jury to pay $5,000 and costs for kissing Miss Mary Smith, has been relieved by the gracious and beautiful fair one from paying the fine. He should kiss her now, for gratitude.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The best Centennial sentiment is justice.

You can take the cotton out of your ears, now.

Druggists report a corner in the arnica market.

Speaking of political dances, Hayes will lead the German.

The green apple is beginning to set the doctors up in trade.

They are harvesting wheat in the West and Hayes everywhere.

The Republican ticket has no "tail." It is a Centennial double-header.

Many of our citizens, not content to pull down their vests, take them off altogether.

A hundred years ago the prayer of the people was, *Esto perpetua*. Now it is their will.

Both England and Russia are busy with plans for constructing a railway across Central Asia.

England consumes thirty millions of rabbits in the course of a year, exclusive of Welsh ones.

Sheriff Conner, who let Tweed ride away from jail in a coach, still holds his fat office undisturbed.

Tice predicts an earthquake. Those who believe in him will henceforth make their habitations in tents.

Massachusetts held a Prohibitory State Convention yesterday. Most of the delegates were women.

Tilden should use about a barrel of that money to secure the suppression of his record. It hurts him.

It's all over. General appearances, as well as the almanac, indicate that the "Fourth" has been here and gone.

The latest cure for rheumatism is a drug derived from herring brine. It is called trimethy lamine, or propylamine.

In Richmond, Va., on the Fourth, the American and municipal flags were hoisted together for the first time in sixteen years.

While California boasts of her immense wheat crop, her gold and silver, her grapes and pears, she actually imports eggs from abroad.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, has just been elected President of the Society of the Cincinnati for the twenty-third time.

Mrs. Sherman Fitch's jewels have at length been taken from the New York Custom House and will soon be delivered to the owner.

The virtues of Washington, Jefferson, Hancock and one other man, whose name has slipped our memory, have all been commemorated.

Everybody now feels that he and she have celebrated the nation's birthday, and everybody rejoices to think the nation was born all in one day.

The publisher who will put the great orations of the Centennial year into book form will confer a benefit upon the public and be well rewarded.

The Director of the Mint thinks there is a smart chance of getting large silver coinage contracts from the Chinese Government for this country.

And now the brass band leader retires to some secluded spot, counts up his ill-gotten gains and inwardly vows to pay his debts and live an upright life.

The total valuation of real and personal estate in New York for 1876 is $1,111,034,343, which is a net increase of $10,119,044 compared with the previous year.

Sight carefully, boys, or you may get beaten. At the last practice of the Scottish riflemen the eight leading scores footed up 1,505 points in a possible 1,800.

It is estimated by a prominent official of the Postoffice Department that the Government loses no less than a million dollars annually from the use of "washed" stamps.

A French paper proclaims the discovery of the original anchor of Christopher Columbus. The egg that Columbus broke has still to be found; perhaps even to be laid.

The proportion of deaths from cholera infantum is growing very large in all our great cities, and parents cannot use too many precautions to keep their little ones in good health.

The English flag floated proudly above the American ensign on the Old State House of Massachusetts on the Fourth, with a view, perhaps, to recall to mind the memories of other days.

Sad-looking women are now examining their wardrobes, and mourning over front breadths ruined, back breadths burned, overskirts torn, and sacques sweat out of their original loveliness.

Genoa is rapidly regaining her ancient importance as a ship-building and commercial port. The number of Italian vessels making Philadelphia this year has only been second to the English.

The Canadian authorities have refused clearances to American tows for Montreal at St. Johns, and the Ottawa Government shows a disposition to retaliate for some of our obstructions.

Shame! A delegate to the National Homeopathic Convention at Philadelphia has been denied admission to the Medical Department of the Centennial Exhibition, on account of his school of medicine.

The price of silver in London has now fallen to the very low point of fifty pence per ounce. At the beginning of 1873 it was worth within a fraction of sixty pence, so that in three and a half years the decline has been more than sixteen per cent.

Uncle Sam is tolerably "pushing." He has 252,148 manufacturing establishments, employing 2,053,996 hands, and producing annually $4,232,324,445 worth of goods. He also owns 40,191 steam engines, and 51,018 water wheels, with a combined force of 2,346,145 horse power.

POLITICAL.

State.

The *Times* of Philadelphia refuses to make political predictions this year.

The *Times* of Philadelphia does not believe Tilden can carry either New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio or Indiana, and that he is therefore doomed to defeat.

The Philadelphia *Press* says truly, "Hayes and Wheeler represent credit, confidence and stability; Tilden and Hendricks represent change, experiment and revolution. The people must decide between the two."

The Republican county nominations in Philadelphia, made on Thursday, are as follows: Sheriff—W. Elwood Rowan; Treasurer—Delos P. Southworth; Register —Jesse Neall; Judges—W. B. Allison, William S. Pierce.

"Haymakers" is the name assumed by some Republican clubs for the campaign. The badge consists of a scythe and pitchfork. "Scalpers" also finds favor. A better name, as it is significant of the Democratic fate in November.

The Republicans of Forest county have nominated the following ticket: Congress —General Harry White; Senator—James Green; Assembly—J. B. Agnew; District Attorney—S. D. Irwin; Coroner—W. C. Cosburn; Jury Commissioner—P. V. Mercillot.

David Gross declines the Republican nomination for Sheriff in Union county. He received a majority of four at the primary election over P. T. Wagner, but now withdraws in favor of Mr. W., believing that his own nomination was brought about by either an intentional or accidental error in making out the returns.

The feeling among the Democrats of Philadelphia over the nomination of Governor Tilden for President is one of great dissatisfaction. At the Americus Club room, where a meeting was being held and telegrams were being received from St. Louis, the gathering broke up rather unceremoniously when it was found that Tilden was nominated.

The Republican Convention of Cambria county was fully attended, every district being represented. James M. Campbell, Esq., was nominated for Congress, the vote being Campbell 55, A. A. Barker 27, General Kountz 10. The rest of the ticket is as follows: Senate—John H. Fisher; Assembly—Dr. W. H. Sloan, John H. Brown; Sheriff—Thomas Davis; Associate Judges—Irvin Rutledge, Richard Jones; Poor House Director—James Vanorsdahn; Jury Commissioner—Thomas P. Dumm.

The death of Judge Lynd creates a vacancy in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas No. 3, which will be filled at the coming election. During the latter part of this week the Republican Judicial Convention, which renominated Judges Allison and Pierce on Thursday, will reconvene and place an additional names on the ticket. William H. Rakes, solicitor for the Park Commission, and formerly Assistant City Solicitor under General Collis, will be pressed for the nomination with very favorable chances.

John W. Frazier, of Philadelphia, and the Secretary of McClure's Liberal Committee in 1872 is out for Hayes, and writes as follows to the Chambersburg *Repository*: As I retain the roll of Liberal Republicans that fought the Greeley campaign in this city four years ago, I give it as an unquestioned statement, that with the exception of Governor Curtin and Colonel McClure, every Liberal Republican of 1872 is already an earnest supporter of Hayes and Wheeler, and some of these were among the most influential Republicans of Philadelphia.

General.

Ex-Governor Seymour forgot to congratulate Governor Tilden.

A barrel of money is a good thing to have in a Democratic convention.

General Hawley's ambition is to go to Congress from the Hartford district.

The New York Republican State Convention will be held at Saratoga August 23d.

The *Daily Dispatch*, of Columbus, Ohio, (Independent) has an article showing it to be unmistakably for Hayes.

Tilden's scalp will look well on Hayes' belt, along with the gory locks of Thurman, Pendleton and Allen.

The Portland *Oregonian*, the leading organ of the Independents in Oregon, warmly supports Hayes and Wheeler.

General Tom Ewing is disgusted with the nomination of Tilden, and says: "Hayes can beat him without sitting upright."

The Burlington *Gazette* declares that the nomination of Tilden will defeat the Democrats in every Congressional district in Iowa.

F. A. Jeffrey, of Syracuse, N. Y., committed suicide at a Chicago hotel yesterday, by first cutting his throat and then hanging himself.

Representative Savage, of Ohio, thinks the St. Louis nominations will cost the Democrats of his State the loss of seven seats in Congress.

"If Governor Tilden is smitten, it will be by thieves, who instinctively hate all honest men, and reformers in particular."—*New York Graphic.*

The Jamestown (New York) *Democrat*, which has been "Liberal" since 1872, has placed the names of Hayes and Wheeler at the head of its column.

"Give us Hendricks, or give us a Republican President," was the cry of the Tammany Democrats at St. Louis. The defeat of Hendricks is the defeat of Tammany.

Murrat Halstead, of the Cincinnati "Commercial," was one of the vice-presidents of the Hayes and Wheeler ratification meeting in Cincinnati, Saturday evening.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: General Sam. Cary feels disposed to co-operate with the Independent Peter Cooper party this fall. He will see to it that Peter has an electoral ticket in Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Hendricks will stick, but he will not be a helper. He is incongruous with the leader and inconsistent with the platform, and therefore must become burdensome."

The Democrats of the First Congressional district of California have split because of the renomination of Mr. Piper, and his opponents have called a convention in San Francisco, July 1, to put another candidate in the field.

M. N. Allen, editor of the Democratic Titusville *Courier*, says: "The barrel candidate has won the game. The convention was run by paid clackquers, and everything was borne by a storm of fraud." Pretty rough talk to begin with.

Blanton Duncan, of straight-out Democracy fame, expresses the opinion that Tilden will be the worst defeated Democratic candidate that ever ran for the Presidency. He don't think Tilden can carry three Northern States.

Says the Cincinnati "Enquirer" (Dem.): "Tilden's surroundings are bad. If elected he would take to the White House the worst set of political jobbers and thieves ever seen in Washington, and that's saying a good deal."

If the Democrats all over the country take the nomination of Tilden as they do here, he will not carry a voting precinct in the Union. There never was more of a set blanket thrown on any party.—*Youngstown (O.) Register.*

Sam Tilden is a sour, cross, crusty, selfish, old bachelor, over three-score years old, whose blood runs legitimately in the veins of no human creature. The women are not likely to distress themselves very greatly to secure his election.

Shall the Government be ruled in time of peace by men who tried to destroy it in time of war? This is the question to be settled in the Presidential canvass. All other issues are side ones, and amount to nothing compared with this one important question.

John Kelly, according to a St. Louis correspondent, says very little about the nomination except that it is an exceedingly weak one. He will support it, however, declaring that Tammany Hall was never false to a regular candidate, and never bolted a regular ticket.

The official organ of Sangamon county, Ill., the *Monitor*, is a Democratic paper, but in speaking of Tilden's nomination it says, editorially, that "the result is a victory for the paid tools of the money power. The money power has triumphed, and Tilden's nomination was bought."

Two Democratic Congressmen have already announced their intention of bolting the St. Louis ticket. Neal, of the Seventh Ohio district, will vote for Hayes, and many of his constituents will follow his example. Randall, of the Philadelphia Indians district, will support Peter Cooper.

The leading Democratic paper in Connecticut, the New Haven *Union*, says: "Tilden is utterly unscrupulous, and by his lavish expenditure of money now he is raising the hope in the breasts of unscrupulous strikers that money will flow like water if he becomes the standard-bearer."

Is Mr. Belmont a thief? Is Mr. Schell a thief? Is Judge Parker a thief? These gentlemen are smiting Tilden, while the members of the Brooklyn ring and the Albany Capitol swindlers are working for him. Do not the facts show that the "thieves" are Tilden's friends and not his enemies?—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Nashville (Tenn.) *American* (Dem.): We would rather not seem sectional, but it has just occurred to us that New York has had the nominee of every Democratic National Convention since the war. Why not abolish the United States, which "is a nation and not a league," and call this country the Republic of New York?

The *Jewish Messenger* sees in the Cincinnati nominations a hope for the nation They give a new definition of availability to suit the times. The available man today is not the merely insignificant personage who is too contemptible to have open enemies, but the positively honest and upright statesman who has been tried and found faithful.

The Baltimore *News* (Democratic), in speaking of the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, frankly unburdens its mind as follows: "We are entering an era of fact, not fancy, and the man who takes the flattering unction to his soul that the Republican ticket will be easily defeated this fall, had better either go to a lunatic asylum or take no stock in politics."

Senator Thurman is non-committal. He does not want to say much to-night, and professes a desire to see the financial plank in its full text. He promises to give Tilden such support as he can, but says of course nothing can be done in Ohio. The Ohio Democrats generally concede Hayes 50,000 majority in their State.—*Washington dispatch.*

Gen. John Pope says: "My long personal friendship with Governor Hayes, and my strong personal attachment to him, give me, of necessity, the deepest interest in his success; but that feeling is also greatly strengthened by the belief that his nomination has been wisely made and that the best interests of the country are involved in his election."

Two of the most influential Democratic journals of Indiana, the Evansville *Courier* and Terre Haute *Democrat*, refuse to support Tilden. The nomination has fallen like a wet blanket on the hopes of the Democrats of that State, and with the burden of Williams' candidacy for Governor, insures Indiana for the Republicans by an immense majority.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says Governor Hendricks' position toward the nomination is just this: "He will accept if the specie resumption clause of the act is repealed, but he has been assured that it will be by the Democratic House a letter may be looked for from him before long. But it is stated further that if the act is not so repealed within two weeks or thereabouts he will decline."

The New Orleans *Bulletin* (Dem.) is disgusted with the performance of the St. Louis Convention. It says: "A party that has not the courage to announce a single emphatic conviction, or that has none to declare, is incapable of suggestion, and stands confessed as nothing more than a mere organized communion whose sole purpose is to get offices, which they propose to fill in an indefinite sort of a way.

An exhibit of Tilden's private cash account for the last three months would be very interesting. Advertising expenses, salaries of agents, lithographing, paper, postage, hotel bills at St. Louis, and the purchase of votes in the convention must foot up to a very respectable figure indeed. But then the money was acquired easily, for the stockholders of certain Western railroads have reason to know.

We find nothing in the St. Louis platform better than what we found in the Cincinnati platform. The word "reform," as we have said, occurs fifteen times. It is a good word, but after we have read it twelve times it begins to sound empty. Something more than words is needed. Political cant is no better than any other kind, and unto no kind is it easier to fall. —*New York Evening Post.*

Governor Hendricks told a reporter of the Indianapolis *Journal* that he inferred that the St. Louis platform does not mean forced resumption, but that the currency question is to be left in the same condition that it was in before the passage of the Resumption act. He said that the nomination for one office was enough for any man, and that he would positively refuse a nomination for the Vice Presidency.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

The Executive Board of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League Calls its Twenty Thousand Members to Assemble in Convention.

The Executive Board of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League at a late meeting at their rooms, No. 714 Lombard street. President Nesbit, of Altoona, occupied the chair, and Mr. Forten acted as Secretary. Members from Lycoming, Berks and Carbon counties participated in the proceedings. The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. William D. Forten, was authorized to issue the following call:

To the Members of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League:

JUNE 26, 1876.

MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA: The League calls you to attend its twelfth annual meeting, which is to be held in Philadelphia on the third Tuesday of August (the 15th), in the Assembly Building, corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The League was organized in this city thirteen years ago for the purpose of securing equal civil and political rights to all citizens, these rights being then enjoyed by the white people alone.

We had no ballot then; we held no office then, and the civilities common to civilized communities were then denied to us. Progress, with its intelligent appliances, has opened the eyes of the American oppressors, and they, to a great extent, have ceased to outrage their fellow-citizens by reason of their color, and to rob them of their birthrights. The laws are now equal, and we are now a portion of the rulers and law-makers. Brothers, the League calls you to council, for it is still necessary that the eye of vigilance should be directed to the foes of our liberties and the nation's. The centennial of our country's birth brings with it a review of the terrible past, and the closing of the present century, marked by so many startling events, crimsoned with the blood of the outraged and their defenders, should be alone sufficient to bring us all to the front. Insupportable from the joy that mantles the brow of one class is the injustice done the other, and amid the cannon's peals, the rocket's glare of the Centennial, stands the fact that five million Americans, Americans born upon the soil, intensely American in interest, in patriotism and in destiny, have not enjoyed one decade of real freedom, of equal civil and public rights. This meeting will be the first in the new century, and of all classes in the community it is especially essential that we should come from all sections of the State to plan for the future. Subjects of vital importance to near twenty thousand voters will be discussed, and in secret council we must plan the utilization of this vast vote to inure to the true interest of the voters. The sanctity of the ballot-box must be preserved. We must help preserve it. Equal rights in fact, as in theory, must be maintained. We must rally for their maintenance, and the question of qualification for place must no longer rest on color. A great work is before us, a great duty is ours; come, men of Pennsylvania, come, and let us act as a unit. The politics parties are marshaling their hosts to battle. Come to the meeting of the League and let us determine where our true interest lies. Brothers, a hundred years have marked their circuit, and in our native land we are not free. The Southern States are still a slaughter house, and colored men there are unprotected. We are equally taxed to support the institutions of the country; the benefits are denied to our children. Come to this meeting of the State League, and let us see if seventy-five thousand citizens cannot make their influence respected.

By order of the Executive Board.

WILLIAM D. FORTON, Cor. Sec.,
336 Lombard street.
WILLIAM NESBIT, President.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, Sharpsburgh.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is considered indispensable. Its virtues as a tonic, but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, relieves the kidneys and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomache, General Debility, Indigestion, Disorders of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic, this wine is unequaled. The combination of Peruvian Bark of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the purest energies of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you wanta good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to purify your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Advice free. Circulars sent stamp. Discovered by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John M. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between FREDERICK L. ATWOOD, JOHN MCCAFFREY and HENRY A. ATWOOD, under the name and style of ATWOOD & MCCAFFREY, is this day dissolved by limitation, as will be seen by the card of Frederick L. Atwood.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of ATWOOD & MCCAFFREY, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit a continuance of the favors liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

HENRY A. ATWOOD,
JOHN MCCAFFREY,
MOSES ATWOOD.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of CRAIG BROTHERS is this day (July 1st) dissolved by limitation, James M. Craig retiring. The remaining partner will settle up the business, who will also continue the Brass Foundry, Plumbing and Steam Fitting Business at 139 Second avenue, without change of style.

CRAIG BROTHERS.

R. M. Leonard,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

173 Penn Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 11.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. FAULKON, Esq., No. 112 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 99 Fifth avenue Pitts burgh. mwf

DRY GOODS.

1876.

EXTRA GOO ONE WM. SEMPL

DRESS GOODS!

For the following month, we have placed on our counters some unusual good bargains in Dress Goods, &c., and everything offered will be found much less than usual prices.

At 12½, 15, 20 and 22c, a choice assortment of Plain and Twilled Debeges, extra good value.
At 22c and 25c, latest colors and styles in Debege Plaids, a good bargain.
At 8, 8½, 10, 12½, 15 and 18¾c, a large variety of new Summer Dress Plaids, a special good bargain.
At 37½c, extra fine quality Plain and Twilled Debeges, all wool, worth 50c.

CASHMERES.

At 25, 45, 50, 62½c and up to $1 50, fine Colored Cashmeres, latest colors, an extra good bargain

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 6, 1876.

There is not much change in the condition of business among the banks. Money continues abundant, and a considerable portion of the resources of the banks is necessarily held idle. The problem of how profitably employ their surplus funds is present one of peculiar difficulty to bankers and capitalists. At certain times it has seemed to be a comparatively easy matter, the banker apparently having little to do beside paying out his money and making his choice among a variety of good and profitable investments; but it may safely be questioned whether the carelessness produced by such periods of prosperity has not done more damage than even the dull and profitless state of affairs at present. At all events the conditions have changed. Lenders have little choice left to them except the alternative of doing what they can, or not doing anything. Ten per cent. investments are scarce unless accompanied by a twelve per cent. risk, and the insurance business paper has proved so very disastrous of late years that few are now willing to engage in it. The amount of first class paper that can be obtained at rates above 7@8 per cent. is quite small, and even at these rates there is not sufficient secure employment for all the loanable funds of our banks. When, on the other hand, it is reflected that taxes and expenses have not been materially decreased the only surprise is that the dividends have been so well kept up as the list shows. The considerable amount of money will be paid in the shape of dividends this week and next, but judging by the effect upon the money market is likely to be greatly felt. It is the same money in a new place. It will be drawn from one bank by the fortunate owner and deposited in another, where it will take the place of moneys drawn out by others and deposited elsewhere. It will be invested of course as occasion offers, but even in such investments it presents new investors rather than new additional money. We learned of no special news to-day in regard to stocks, change, &c., except the declaration of new dividends, which are included in our list below.

—The statistics published from the advance sheets of Poor's *Railway Manual* concerning the growth and magnitude of our railway system, are matters of no slight general interest. From this statement it appears that the total earnings of the 8,876 miles of railroads in operation in 1881 were 9,466,358, or $4,447 per mile; for the 71,750 miles, whose operations are reported for 75, the earnings were $503,635,505, or $7,017 per mile. The earnings from freight in 1881 were $20,192,104; in 1875, $303,950,234, an increase of over 1,700 per cent. in freight receipts in the last quarter of a century. The gross earnings of our railroads for 75 are less by $17,400,511 than for 1874; but the falling off in net earnings has been only 1,064,520, the total net for last year being $85,596,488. Notwithstanding the falling off in earnings, the dividends paid amount to $7,251,266 more than in 1874, being $74,-4,208 for 1875, against $67,042,942 for the previous year. The dividends equal 3.38 per cent. on the $2,146,001,281 of capital stock invested in all our railroads, good, bad and indifferent.

It is a fact worthy of notice in this connection that while this is the centennial year of our national existence, it is also the semi-centennial of the first year that the Erie Canal was opened for commerce and of the chartering of the first railroad in the United States. It is also the quarter-centennial of the opening of the Erie and Hudson River Railroads, giving an unbroken connection with the great lakes. Nothing shown at the Great Exposition at Philadelphia can compare with the increase of the railroad traffic of the country as an illustration of its material progress for the last twenty-five years.

—We repeat below the dividend list published yesterday, together with the additional dividends declared to-day:

Banks.	*Dividends.*	*Payable.*
First National	2½ quarterly	Forthwith
Fifth National	4 semi-annual	Forthwith
Third Ward National	4 semi-annual	Forthwith
Farmers' Dep. Nat'l	quarterly	Forthwith
Citizens' Nat'l, Ally'y	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Mechanics' Nat'l	5 semi-annual	July 11
A. M. National	4 semi-annual	Forthwith
Allegheny National	4 semi-annual	Forthwith
Metropolitan Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Second Ward Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Peoples' National	3 semi-annual	July 15
Pittsburgh Nat'l	3 semi-annual	July 10
Workingmen's Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Second Nat'l, Ally'y	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Third Nat'l, Ally'y	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Iron City National	3 semi-annual	July 14
Liberty Nat'l	3 semi-annual	July 15
Birmingh'm Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Citizens' Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Second Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Commercial Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Exchange Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Monongahela Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Union National	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Second National	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Fifth Ward Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Citizens' Nat'l	3 semi-annual	July 15
Tradesmen's Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Manufacturers' Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Second Nat'l, Ally'y	3 semi-annual	July 15
Fourth National	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Pittsburgh Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Second Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Fourth Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Citizens' Nat'l	3 semi-annual	July 15
Second Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Mechanics' Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Second Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Fourth Nat'l	3 semi-annual	Forthwith
Second Nat'l	3 semi-annual	July 15
Fourth

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 38, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 6, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.058	67	90	W.	Calm.	Cloudy
2 P.M.	29.983	85	34	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P.M.	30 010	72	76	S.	Gentle	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.015 Highest thermon....87
Mean thermom.... 76 Lowest thermon....67

Elected to Councils.

H. I. Gourley, Esq., was yesterday elected to fill the unexpired term of John A. Musgrave, resigned, in the Select Council from the Seventh ward. There was a very spirited contest between Mr. Gourley and James H. Loh.

Allegheny Finance Committee.

This committee met last evening. The only business done was the adoption of a recommendation that Councils authorize the offer of a reward of $400 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Kohlman, the butcher, and the approval of the bill for the fifty extra policemen employed on the 4th inst. The Presidents of Councils will be requested to call a special meeting for Monday evening, to take action in the matter of a reward for the murderers.

Catholic Institute.

The Board of Corporators and patrons of the Catholic Institute held a meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Episcopal Residence, Bishop Tuigg presiding. A statement of the operations of the school during the past year was read by Father McTighe. The meeting, which was *merely a* preliminary one for the purpose *of preparing* for the opening of the *next session*, was well attended and *much* interest was manifested in the *welfare of* the institution. Another *meeting* will be held next Monday *evening*.

African M. E. Camp Meeting.

The *second* annual camp meeting of the A. M. E. Zion church, of Pittsburgh and *Allegheny* cities, will be held at Grove Station, Castle Shannon, commencing Saturday, July 22, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue for two Sabbaths. The ministers and members of all Evangelical congregations are invited to attend. Ample provisions will be made for all. The meeting will be conducted by Rev. George Bosley, pastor of John Wesley church, Pittsburgh, and Rev. John E. Price, pastor of Mission church, Allegheny city, assisted by Bishop J. J. Moore, and other ministers and members who will visit the camp on their return from the General Conference, now in session at Louisville, Kentucky. Those desiring ground on which to set up tents without charge, except boarding-tents and stands, for which a reasonable compensation will be required. Further information can be obtained by applying to the committee. Committee—W. G. Bowie, Grafton Cramton, C. W. Decons, Nelson Davis, James Smith, John C. Pendleton, B. F. Fulpruss, B. F. Tylor, Burt Smith, Daniel Johnson, Noah Sly, William Hutchinson, Hugh Hall, George A. Brown, John Thomas and Joseph Staves.

Our Streets.

The Street Committee of Pittsburgh Councils met last evening, Mr. Thomson presiding. The pay rolls of the several districts were read and approved. The report of the Board of Viewers in regard to the paving and improving of Union street was received and approved. A great number of ordinances providing for improvements of no public importance, were affirmatively recommended to Councils.

A remonstrance against the building of a sewer by the Pennsylvania Railway Company upon Twenty-fourth street, from the railroad to the river, provoked a general discussion. It was argued that the sewer would divert the natural course of the river, and thereby cause great damage to property. The matter was referred to the City Attorney. An ordinance changing the grade of Penn avenue between Thirty-second and Butler streets, so that the present depression or hollow existing between Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth streets, may be made level with the line of the street beyond these points, so that builders might perfectly understand the conditions before they put up their houses, was affirmatively recommended to Councils. Adjourned.

Committed to Jail.

The following persons, charged with offenses triable in the Criminal Court, were committed to jail yesterday:

By Justice of the Peace Davidson Duff, Ohio township—George Trax, charged on oath of James Boyd with burglary. Committed for trial.

By Alderman Cassidy—Caspe Wehner, committed for trial on a charge of assault and battery, made by Margaret Shoebler. Joseph Pool, committed for a hearing on a charge of larceny preferred by Wm. Merrington.

By Aldermen Fitzsimmons—Wm. McKernon, charged with stealing rope, on oath of Herman Lang, was committed for a hearing.

By Alderman Barr—John McNary, for trial on a charge of assault and battery, George W. Carns, prosecutor.

By Aldermen Kerr—John D. Shiffer, for trial for assault and battery, on oath of Mary A. Shiffer.

By Alderman Donley—Edward Price, charged on oath of E. Meeds with assault and battery and with intent to commit rape, was committed for a hearing.

There were suits before Aldermen McMasters and Succop, in which Bianca Adfield charged Emma Bellfield with disorderly conduct, and *vice versa*. The result of their litigation is that both females went to jail for ten days, in default of $5 and costs.

By Mayor McCarthy—A. Sassara was committed ten days in default of a fine of $5 and costs for violating an ordinance by opening a fire plug in the Diamond.

THE THIRD AVENUE SHOOTING.

The Dying Declaration of William T. Edgar.

At a late hour last night Mayor McCarthy was summoned to take the dying declaration of William Thomas Edgar, who, since Saturday last, has been lying in a critical condition at the Homeopathic Hospital, from a wound from a bullet in the abdomen. It will be remembered that on the night of the shooting the Mayor was sent for, for the same purpose, but as the wounded man still had hopes of recovery His Honor refused to take the statement, saying, however, that he would answer a summons at any time. Last night Edgar was much prostrated, the ball had not been abstracted, he had had no sleep since the occurence and he felt that he could not long survive.

Mayor McCarthy had his statement reduced to writing and he then had it read to him, whereupon it was signed by the Mayor and another witness. Edgar stated that he had known Samuel Gibbons for some twenty-six years, and that they had always been friends. After relating briefly the occurences in the Avenue, he said the fact of the stranger whom they met refusing to be searched he said: We (the three) turned to go into the saloon again, when Gibbons said, "Stop you sons-of-bitches or I'll kill you." I took one step to go to one side of him, when he, Samuel Gibbon, fired a revolver, and the ball entered my abdomen. I caught it (the pistol), and pressed Gibbon across the street and down into the gutter. A policeman came up and I told him to take Gibbon down, that he had shot me. I make this statement in the full belief that I cannot recover.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Names of the Teachers Elected in Several Districts.

Following are the names of the teachers elected in various school districts:

HANCOCK, FIFTH WARD.

Principal—Professor Jno. C. Dolan.
Grammar Department—Miss Mary McEvoy.
Intermediate—Miss Ada M. Neumont. Miss Nannie E. Shannon.
Primary—Miss Annie G. Neumont, Miss Kate A. Clinton, Mrs. Annie M. Mathews, Miss Rose A. McCloskey, Miss Lizzie Fitzsimmons.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS ELECTED.

The Forbes sub-district, Sixth ward School Board last evening elected the following teachers for the ensuing year:

Principal—L. H. Eaton. Grammar Department, Mary D. Garvin, Eliza W. Lompre, Alice J. Jackson and M. Frank Covert. Intermediate Department, Jennie Campbell, Lizzie McClarren and M. A. McFadden. Primary Department, Jennie McClure, Jennie E. Cooper, Martha L. Jones, Maggie Little, Emma Stewart, Anna J. Hope, Mattie J. McMasters, Maggie Flinn and Maggie V. Boyle. Teacher of Writing and Drawing Annie M. Harvey. Second avenue building, Delia Moleran and Eliza J. McKelvy. Janitor John A. Zeidler. Ann street building, Janitress Mrs. Clark. Second avenue building.

This action is to be commended, it is a. reelection of all the members of the old corps of teachers who are intitled to the credit of keeping the Forbes schools in the front rank in this city.

MOUNT ALBION TEACHERS ELECTED.

At a meeting of the Mt. Albion (Eighteenth ward) sub-District School Board held Monday, July 3d, the present corps of teachers were unanimously re-elected, as follows:

Principal—Miss Sue B. Nichols.
Grammar Department—Miss S. E. Baer.
Intermediate—Miss Anna McGeague, Jennie Martin.
Primary—Miss Sadie Davis, Miss Anna De Knight, Miss Emma Lewis.

MOORHEAD DISTRICT, ELEVENTH WARD.

Principal—E. M. Still.
Grammar Department—Miss Jennie B. Boggs, Miss Sarah J. Degroe and Miss Irenia Knibelger.
Intermediate Department—Miss Maggie Marshall, Miss Ellen Dunlap, Miss Ella M. Martin and Miss Minnie Kelly.
Primary Department—Miss Ella A. Randolph, Miss Maggie E. Irwin, Miss Lizzie E. Miller, Miss Nannie D. Mackrell, Miss Ella Norris, Miss Emma Hill and Miss Mattie A. Stevenson.

FETTERMAN is the name of a new post-office established at West Liberty, in Allegheny county, and Mary Beltzhoover is appointed postmistress.

KENYON COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises—A Large Attendance, and a Pleasant Reunion—Governor Hayes and Other Distinguished Visitors—Educational Advantages at Gambier, &c.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

GAMBIER, OHIO, July 1, 1876.

The commencement at Kenyon College passed off with a great degree of satisfaction to all concerned. Gambier was in its glory, and early in the week a fine shower came to lay the dust and give everything out of doors a bright and cleanly look. Never before, probably, did "The Hill" present a more beautiful aspect, and probably never before was there so large an attendance of appreciative people at the commencement. On Wednesday morning, at the Church of the Holy Spirit, the Rev. Wm. B. French, of Wooster, was advanced to the Priesthood, Bishop Jagger, of Southern Ohio, preaching the sermon. This was an earnest and practical discourse on the *qualificatious* necessary to success in the Christian ministry, and was listened to by a congregation composed largely of clergymen and college graduates.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the Alumni Association met in Rosse Hall, and elected two members of the Board of Trustees—the Rev. J. M. Kendrick and Charles E. Burr, Esq., both of Columbus. After the election the affairs of the college were discussed at length, and afterward, at an adjourned meeting, the discussion was continued until "the wee small hours" of the next morning. This was, in some respects, the most satisfactory meeting which the Alumni have ever held. Opinions were freely expressed, and there was a very thorough ventilation of the condition of the college in every department. Facts were elicited which have an important bearing upon the success of the institution, and were received with a great deal of joy by all present. Suffice it to say that the work done by the college Faculty, who are all of them the right men in the right places, has never been more effective than during the past year, and the finances of the institution are said with authority to be in a better state than those of any other college in the State of Ohio. It has property valued at $465,000, $230,000 in available funds and $235,000 in buildings, lands, philosophical apparatus, &c. But the income is not sufficient to run all the departments, including the Theological Seminary and the Grammar School, with a full corps of teachers. Additional endowment is needed to place the institution where it would be free from embarrassment, and could do the greatest amount of honest work. On Wednesday evening the Kenyon Glee Club gave a concert in Rosse Hall, and at 9 o'clock the senior class held a reception at Philomathesian Hall, one of the finest literary society halls in the country. Here until midnight the ear and eye were led captive by sweet music and the gliding forms of dancers.

But the center of attraction was Governor Hayes, whom the Republican party now delights to honor, who with his charming wife graced the occasion with his presence. Here in Gambier he is right at home, and his genial bearing has always won the regard of those who have been associated with him in any way whatever, at his Alma Mater. Kenyon is proud of this son and gives him her maternal blessing.

On Thursday, commencement day, the sun shone bright, the air was cool and balmy, and everything lent its aid to make the day a complete success. About nine o'clock A. M. a special train arrived from Columbus full of visitors. After prayer in the church the procession was formed and, to the music of the band, marched to Rosse Hall where the exercises were held. Soon this capacious building was packed with people, hundreds of others remaining outside in the park. Professor E. D. Benson, acting President, did the honors of the day, while he was supported on the platform by Bishop Bedell, Bishop Jagger, Governor R. B. Hayes, ex-Secretary Delano, General Kent Jarvis and other representative men of this and other States.

The graduating class gave proof that their Kenyon days had not been wasted, and deserved the praise which was liberally bestowed upon them. Their speeches were all sensible, to the point. They spoke like men, not like boys. The time passed rapidly to the close, and after the valedictorian had said "good bye," and the class received their "sheepskins," the degrees were conferred by the different faculties, among them that of "D.D.," upon the Rev. Henry Purdon, of Titusville, Pa. Then Bishop Bedell in a few well chosen words introduced to the audience Governor Hayes, who was received by them standing, amid loud and prolonged cheers.

The short speech which he made referred entirely to his college life and had no political significance. It was wise and feeling, and while the sons of Kenyon may well differ as to casting their votes the next fall, they must feel it an honor to have their names enrolled with his on the same college books.

The schools at Gambier are now prepared to educate boys and young men, taking them up at any stage and carrying them to the top.

The Grammar school at Milnor Hall will be opened September 6th, under Principal Nelson, and has a capacity for one hundred scholars.

Harcourt Place Boarding School, established many years ago by Dr. Blake, is under the care of Mr. and Mrs. H. McKinley, who for some years has been successfully engaged in the work of educating boys. The *moral* influences of Gambier are of the best possible character. There is not a saloon within five miles of the place. The town is very healthy. The teachers are of the highest order.

The trustees have appointed an agent who will travel in the interests of the institution and solicit students. The prospect is that the Theological Seminary will have more professors and students next year.

The students at present in college are enthusiastic in their love for Kenyon, the Alumni are active in her interest, the professors are their wise counselors and energetic, and with such names among her students as Chief Justice Chase and Secretary of War Stanton, with men on her list of Alumni such as Judge Stanley Matthews, Judge David Davis and Governor R. B. Hayes, we are not surprised at the advice of the Cincinnati *Gazette* to mothers who wish their sons educated for the Presidency—"Send them to Kenyon."

A. B. P.

RAILWAY SLOPES.

Right of Property Owners to Build Retaining Walls.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, before Judges Sterrett and Stowe, an argument was heard yesterday in the equity case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company *vs.* R. H. Pugh. The defendant owns a piece of property on the line of the plaintiff's road, at East Liberty, and is erecting a stone wall within an inch or two of the company's right of way. The company claims that the wall is unsuitable and liable to fall, and offered testimony to substantiate this allegation. It is not denied that the company has a legal right to protect its tracks with a suitable slope, but the defendant also claims the right to erect a suitable wall, thus obviating the necessity of a slope. The company's counsel stated that that there was no objection to the wall and further, that the company preferred a wall, when properly constructed—but cited an old act making the managers of railroad companies the judges as to what are suitable walls, and prohibiting property owners from erecting such walls as do not meet with the approval of the company. The defense contended that owners of private property were not to be subjected to the dictation of the company as to the kind of walls they should erect. They contended further that so far as the wall was concerned, it had been shown by the testimony of the company's witnesses that even if it were unsubstantial and should fall, it would not fall upon the company's tracks and would not be dangerous to life.

On the part of the company the counsel did not insist upon a general injunction, acknowledging the right of the defendant to build a sufficiently strong wall, neither did he insist so far as the purposes of this case were concerned, upon the right of the company to dictate the character of the wall. But he did insist upon an order restraining the erection of this particular wall, because it was wholly insufficient and no man could say how far the stones would roll if it should fall, and that destruction of life might follow.

The Court was of the opinion that the old act of Assembly granting the power to railroad companies in general to prescribe the nature of the walls to be erected on their lines, referred to railroads then in operation, and not to ones subsequently built, and therefore was not a part of this case. It was a matter, in its opinion, however, the Court said, and was not a formal decision, that much as the position was not insisted upon here. This wall, the Court further said, might fall and obstruct the railroad track, as it is now, and undoubtedly would not stand, in case the company should extend its sub grade to it, as it had a right to do. A form of preliminary injunction was therefore ordered to be drawn, restraining the construction of this wall, but recognizing the right of defendant to build his own wall, without previously obtaining the permission of the company, provided he make that wall a safe one. The case is a test one, the decision was satisfactory to both parties, and the question, as it is presented here, is an important one to all property owners on the line of railroads.

John Daizell, Esq., appeared on behalf of the railroad company, and Messrs. Thomas C. Lazear and J. McF. Carpenter for the defendant.

Bankruptcy Cases.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge McCandless, the following bankrupts petitioned for a discharge, and the general order for final hearing made: W. C. Bryson, John C. Glenn, John F. Hindman and F. J. C. Culbinger, all of Butler county.

William H. Cluley, bankrupt, city. Order made for sale of uncollectable accounts and assignee's return confirmed *nisi*.

Pat. H. McKelvey, of this city, saloon keeper, filed a petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

JOHN HANEY, who was arrested on Monday on suspicion of having stolen a skiff load of scrap iron, has given bail for a hearing on Saturday before the Mayor of Allegheny.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Meeting of Soldiers—Resolutions, &c

A mass meeting of soldiers of the late war was held in the Common Council chamber Wednesday evening to take action in reference to the equalization of bounties. Mr. A. J. Pentecost, of Allegheny, presided. A committee of five were appointed to prepare resolutions, and during the absence thereof General Sweitzer, General Barnes and others addressed the meeting.

The committee reported agreeable and resolutions, the first of which sets forth that many of the most deserving soldiers have received no bounty, and others have not received their proper allowance for the time served by them; that the men who received no bounty were those who enlisted in 1861 and 1862 for three years and were discharged for disability, or to receive promotion, before serving three years, while those serving out their full terms, have received all but $200; that soldiers enlisting at later dates received $300 for serving one and two years, and in addition received large local bounties. Therefore,

Resolved, That we consider the bill equalizing bounties passed by the House of Representatives for the third or fourth time and now pending before the Senate, as a most just and equitable measure, which will if passed and enacted into a law by the Senate and the President, greatly benefit a most deserving class of soldiers.

Resolved, That in our belief the money required to pay this bounty, should it become a law, will be placed in active circulation by the industries, and will result in great good to the entire community, owing to the present depression.

Resolved, That it is not too much to ask that all soldiers honorably discharged from disability should be paid bounty for the full time of their enlistment.

Resolved, That inasmuch as this bill meets with opposition from different sources, under the pretense that the soldiers generally and as a body do not desire its passage, we do hereby assert and declare that to a man and unanimously, we heartily approve of and urge its passage upon our Senators at Washington.

Resolved, That our United States Senators are requested to, if possible, secure the passage of this bill during the present session, and that a copy of these resolutions, properly attested, be forwarded at once to our representatives in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and to Hon. John A. Logan, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The report was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

ORGANIZATION PROPOSED.

The committee of veteran soldiers appointed at the meeting held on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of reporting a permanent organization to urge the passage of the Equalization Bounty bill now before Congress, met last evening in the Reception Room of Municipal Hall. After consultation it was decided to report the following list of officers:

President—A. J. Pentecost.

Vice Presidents—Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Capt. L. N. McMunn, John Burke, B. W. Baldwin, W. C. Baldwell, J. J. McGrath, Robert Taggart, W. C. Cooke, Gen. Chas. Barnes, D. L. Smith, Crosby Gray, Norman M. Smith, John F. Hunter, ——— Stoughton, W. Graham, ——— Gibson Miller, James Gracey, William Morgan, Joseph A. Thomas, George Spangler, Alderman Ewing, Col. Norbley, John K. Barbour, J. R. McLaughlin, Major Gus. L. Braun.

Secretaries—F. H. Dyer, B. Coll.

The following committee to secure speakers for the next general meeting was appointed: Captain John W. Kreps, Major A. J. Pentecost and James E. McKeever.

On motion, it was decided to call a general meeting of veterans in favor of the measure in the Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, this city, on Tuesday evening next at half-past seven o'clock.

Adjourned.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Result of the Examination of Applicants for Admission.

The High School committee have approved of the report of the Principal on the result of the recent examination of applicants for admission to the institution, as follows:

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT:

2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 15, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 33, 35, 36, 37, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67, 69, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 111, 113, 116, 117, 118, 120 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 201 207, 209, 210, 212, 213, 214, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222, 224, 226, 227, 231, 232, 233, 234, 236, 239, 243, 245, 248, 249, 255, 258, 260, 261, 262, 266, 267, 268, 269, 271, 272, 274, 275, 276, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 284, 285, 286, 288, 290, 294, 295, 303, 307, 306, 363, 363, 359, 358, 357, 356, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 352, 355, 330, 331, 332, 334, 335, 336, 337, 342, 317, 318, 313, 322, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 304, 307, 308, 310, 311, 313, 314, 315, 316.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.—3, 10, 9, 27, 39, 40, 41, 42, 63, 77, 80, 105, 110, 114, 142, 143, 145, 172, 178, 185, 191, 193, 198, 200, 204, 205, 242, 244, 247, 257, 283, 286, 288, 293, 296, 298, 306, 312, 323, 328, 353.

RECOMMENDED FOR RE-EXAMINATION.

The holders of the following numbers failed in physics, algebra, history, arithmetic and grammar, and were recommended for re-examination at the September examination:

PHYSICS—4, 5, 9, 14, 16, 21, 32, 34, 38, 64, 68, 74, 77, 107, 112, 145, 166, 193, 195, 233, 246, 296, 250, 337, 338, 339, 351.

ALGEBRA—123, 141, 151, 155, 169, 194, 215, 223, 252, 258, 259, 264, 265, 270, 297, 301, 305, 320, 344.

HISTORY—18, 132, 171, 219, 238, 278, 290, 309, 340, 343, 364.

ARITHMETIC—45, 184, 193, 253, 254, 362.

GRAMMAR—1, 76, 91, 125, 85, 242, 237, 300, 321.

The whole number of applicants was 471. Of this number 251 passed, the remainder failed with the exception of those noted as being recommended for re-examination.

JOHN WALTON WILLIAMS.

The Wealthy Tramp Who was Killed on the Railroad.

The fact of John Walton Williams, a tramp, having been killed last week on the railroad, near Economy, Beaver county, has been mentioned in the papers, together with the statement that the deceased was heir to a large estate in Virginia. Thornton A. Shinn, Esq., who was acquainted with Williams, states that he was the rightful heir to a farm of 160 acres in Rockbridge county, Virginia, another of 320 acres in Amherst county, and a tract of thirteen acres near Lynchburg. He was the only child of his parents, both of whom are dead. He left his home many years ago, because of his marriage with his first wife contrary to the wishes of his father. During the war he served in the Union army, and was reported as killed; his wife, believing the report, married again, and when Williams learned this fact he took another wife, he now resides at East Brady, Pennsylvania. In 1857 he was a Justice of the Peace on the South Side, and subsequently owned the saloon at the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, called the Court House Exchange. By his first wife he had three children, who are grown up, and reside somewhere in Virginia. These are the legal heirs to the property, and efforts are on foot to find them. Williams was a member of Lodge 65, F. and A. M., this city, and was about fifty-five years of age. He called at the office of Mr. Shinn on the Monday before his death and asked that gentleman to take steps toward restoring to him his estate. As he was intoxicated at that time Mr. Shinn told him to call again, and he left, saying he was going to Youngstown. The next day he was killed.

THE FORBES SCHOOLS.

History of the Progress of the Year.

The public school year closed with the month of June, and at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Forbes district, sixth ward, this city, held on Wednesday evening, the Principal, Professor L. H. Eaton, made his annual report. He says the year was a prosperous one, and gives the following statistics:

Whole number of pupils enrolled	1234
Average monthly enrollment	766
Average daily attendance	687
Average monthly per cent. of attendance	90
Number of teachers' visits	328
Visits by parents and others	597
Number of corporal punishments	29

Mr. Eaton speaks in high terms of the teachers, and says: "It is safe to say that a corps of more competent and successful teachers is not to be found in the city." During the year nine scholars died. Nineteen scholars were present every half day of the year's session of ten months. They deserve great praise for their punctuality.

With reference to the library the Principal says: The school library, established by the Board one year and a half ago, has been found to render valuable service. One hundred and twenty volumes were purchased by the Board. In response to a circular issued several months since, one hundred and sixteen volumes were contributed by citizens of the ward. The late school exhibition, including $7 50 contributed by four citizens, realized $83 25, with which ninety choice books were purchased, making the total number of volumes 332. During the year 182 books were taken from the library by teachers and 1,132 by scholars. The privileges of the library now extends to all the rooms of the Grammar and Intermediate Departments. Not a single book has been lost since the establishment of the library.

Base Ball.

A club of alleged professionals, called the Etnas, of Detroit, tackled our Allegheny club yesterday in Union Park. The visiting club managed in some way to score a couple of runs while the Alleghenys made 22.

At New Castle the Neshannocks defeated the Indianapolis club—17 to 3.

The Alleghenys and Indianapolis club play to-day in Union Park.

THE BOSTON REGATTA.

Further Particulars of the Pulls in Which Pittsburghers Participated.

The following is taken from the Boston *Traveller's* report of the regatta in that city on the 4th:

The double-scull was the second on the list of races. This was two miles, with $150 as first and $75 as second prize. The entries were nine in number, but the James Coughlan, the R. H. Welch, the Goldfinch, the D. H. Morrissey, and a nameless boat manned by P. Driscoll and mate, failed to put in an appearance. At eight o'clock fifty-seven minutes and forty-nine seconds, the start was effected, with the Robert M. Blair leading, a position she held to the close. The boats came in as will be seen below:

Name.	Crew.	Time.
R. M. Blair	L. Cavitt and E. Powell	14:40
J. F. Ormond	T. C. Butler & J. A. Johnson	15:03
———	J. A. Landers & mate.	Not taken

The race for single scull wherries, distance two miles, with first prize at $150 and second at $75, was next in order. The entries were ten in number, but Coulter, Loutsbaugh and others did not appear, Cavitt taking the place of Coulter. The start was made at 9:31:15, and the boats came in in the order given below:

Name.	Crew.	Time.
———	J. A. Landers	15:12
———	John McKeill	15:26
R. W. B	T. C. Butler	15:39
———	L. Cavitt	15:54

The fourth race was for four oared working boats, open and rowed on the gunwhale, with a distance of two miles. First prize, $200; second, $100. There were eighteen entries, but the Slippery John, Stonewall Jackson, Alex. Robertson, Metropolitan, Dunn, John W. Kelly, Reed, Lamprell, Moll Cooper and a nameless boat manned by M. Ahern, J. O'Day, T. Hegner and T. Butler did not pull out into the course, narrowing the number of contestants down to nine. The race was started at five minutes and fifty-two seconds past ten o'clock, but the Riverside, which had the left of the line, was compelled to change water and was upset by the Express and thrown out. The crew of the Riverside was rescued by a police boat, and the boat was towed in to the float in a damaged condition.

The other boats continued on their course, returning as will be seen below:

Name.	Crew.	Time.
Lakeman	P. McCarron, stroke, R. Kelley, M. Ryder, C. Hooper, bow	20.57.
Alleghenys	H. Coulter, stroke, E. Powell, L. Cavitt, P. Louther, bow	21.32
Jane Emery	James J. Burns, stroke, F. O'Brien, J. McElheny, P. J. Campbell, bow	21.40.
Blue Clyde	P. Gallagher, stroke, S. Mason, Benj. Johnston, Dani. Thompson, bow	21.43.
Neptune	S. Gookin, stroke, Abe. House, John Hamilton, George Thompson, bow	not taken.
Walter Brown, Jr.	E. Howard, stroke, John Conquest, J. Hunt, J. Mellady, bow	not taken.
Express	J. A. Driscoll, stroke, John Agin, And. ew Murray, J. Driscoll, bow	not taken.

The next and closing race was open to four-oared boats with no outriggers, paperasks or shells, but none of the former were booked. The distance was six miles, three miles and repeat, the first prize being $500 and the second $300. The start was effected at 10:53.49½. The Biglin crew was first to take water and took a good lead at once. The Faulkner-Reagan crew followed second, and the Coulter crew had a stern chase almost from the word. At the turning stake in Boston Bay the Faulkner-Reagan 24 seconds, and at the lower stake was almost the same distance ahead, but lost ground on the up stretch for the second time, when about a hundred feet below the pumping station.

Those who had seen the New Yorkers putting in a thirty-six stroke with wonderful steadiness, with little apparent effort to lessen their gait and soon begin to labor. For a moment it was incomprehensible, and the referee, Mr. Loring, with others in the launch, went at once to understand why the Biglin was allowing the Faulkner-Regan crew to overhand it, when up to this moment it had kept the lead in it. The bow began to splash water, and it was thought that No. 2 had fainted, but the situation was appreciated as soon as the referee's launch approached the crews. The forward washboard had been carried away, and the shell was rapidly filling with water. The launch being near, hastened to the rescue, and reached the place just as the shell sank. The crew was helped on board, the boat righted, emptied, and again placed in the water, and Flannery and Biglin took their oars, and leaving Plaisted and Maxwell on the launch, continued on their course.

The Faulkner-Reagan crew in the meantime had turned the upper stake boat and was coming down with an easy first, owing to the Biglin's misfortune. The Coulter crew at the first turn was nearly a mile behind the Biglin, and after that was out of the race for all practical purposes. The Faulkner-Regan crew crossed the line in 49.54½. The time of the others was not taken, but the second money went to Biglin.

THE KOHLMAN MURDER.

Conclusion of the Inquest—A Hearing in the Case of Elkins et al—Discharge of the Prisoners—The Next Move

The Coroner's jury resumed and concluded its investigation yesterday morning of the circumstances attending the murder of the German butcher Kohlman, at the head of Federal street, Allegheny. Two witnesses were examined, namely, Charles Briggs and William H. Alexander. The first witness, a young man, testified that on the night of the murder, the 28th of June, he attended a young men's prayer meeting at 283 Sandusky street, and that he accompanied a young lady to her home on Wayne alley, where he remained until twelve o'clock; that when the alarm struck twelve he left; and passing along Wayne avenue, he saw a number of boys throwing stones at the corner of Jefferson street, and heard a lot of dogs barking. One of the stones nearly hit him, and he called to them, when they ran off. He supposed they were throwing at the dogs and so he started to chase after them, down Jefferson toward Arch street. A colored man stuck his head out of a second story window and called on him to stop. The witness stopped and went back to him, when the colored man asked him who those boys were and said that they had been lurking about there all night and that they had better not come back. The witness said that he did not know them and then started down after them. He learned the next evening that the names of the boys were George Lane, George Clayburn, Benjamin Adams and William Burton.

W. H. Alexander testified that he lived at 84 Jefferson street; that he had been sitting out on the steps; that he saw four boys; that he heard something like a lot of empty cans thrown up against the fences, and saw the boys run away. He thought he heard some one speak, but could not tell what was said.

The testimony of Briggs showed clearly that he was the man whom the colored individual mistook for Smith Elkins. The jury rendered a verdict that Kuhlman came to his death on June 28th, at Mercy Hospital, from injuries received at his home in the Second ward, Allegheny, caused by a blunt instrument in the hands of some person or persons unknown. They recommended that the County Commissioners offer a reward for the arrest of the guilty parties.

The County Commissioners have decided to offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers.

A hearing was held by Mayor Phillips yesterday morning in the case of Smith Elkins, Elmer Gool and E. Shaffer, who were arrested by the Allegheny detectives on suspicion that they were implicated in the murder. The witnesses who testified at the inquest were called and gave their testimony, after which the prisoners were discharged. There was not a particle of evidence tending to cast a shadow of suspicion on any of them.

The theory of ex-Chief Hague, that the two butchers had a fight is becoming popular, and it is probable that an information and an arrest, based on the circumstances upon which this theory is founded, will be made this morning.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

Removal of J. R. Reed & Co.

Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., jewelers, have removed from No. 68 Fifth avenue, to the store formerly occupied by John Stevenson, No. 93 Market street, where they have opened up a large and well selected line of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver ware, etc.

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European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the National line steamer State of London, from State line steamer State of Nevada, at Glasgow; State line steamer State of Pennsylvania, at New York.

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Visitors

to the Centennial Exposition will find the Colonnade Hotel, corner Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, the most comfortable and pleasantly situated hotel in the city. All the appointments of the house are first-class, the charges are moderate, and the attention shown will soon convince the guest that it is a model house in every particular.

Pittsburghers intending to visit the Exposition will do well to make a note of these facts and go to the Colonnade.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The Pittsburgh glass factories are nearly all idle.

The fire alarm from box 126 shortly after twelve o'clock last night, was false.

MARGARET REIDEL has filed a libel in divorce against her husband, Wm. Reidel.

FIFTEEN of our iron mills are still in operation, about half of them running half double turns.

SAMUEL SWEM, the insane man who attempted to shoot Mr. Sweeney, on the Fourth, has been sent to Dixmont.

MATT CRILLEY was sent to jail yesterday, by the Mayor, to answer the charge of stealing a watch from T. W. Thompson.

ONE of the most gratifying features of the Centennial Fourth was the almost total absence of drunkenness and rowdyism.

PRISONER No. 4,606 in the Western Penitentiary died yesterday, of consumption, and his body was interred in Uniondale Cemetery.

MR. GEORGE LAING, of Laing & McKallig, leaves to night for Brocton, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, spending about one month at Bath, New York.

'SQUIRE PATTERSON, of West Liberty, the genial crier of the Quarter Sessions, was serenaded by the West Liberty Silver Cornet Band, on Wednesday night.

THE Coroner's jury in the case of the boy Arris, who was killed by a wagon in Allegheny a few days ago, met last night and rendered a verdict of accidental death.

WM. SPRAGUE has been appointed election assessor for the First district of the Twenty-first ward, and Victor Huth for the Third district of the Fourth ward, Allegheny.

CENTENNIAL babies are now being hunted up. At least two were born on the Fourth, in this city—the interesting events having been announced in some of the daily papers.

MRS. STEINHAUSER yesterday entered suit for $5,000 damages against Emil Hoftz, in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2. The damages were sustained in consequence of an alleged slander.

THE Edgar Thomson Steel Works are not preparing plans for the erection of a new blast furnace, as has been erroneously stated. They do intend to erect a blast furnace, but not yet a while.

THE stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company will hold a special meeting on Monday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to hear and act upon the report of the committee appointed to revise the by-laws.

MR. FRANK X. BURNS has been appointed a Hospital Steward in the United States Army, and has received an order to report at Governor's Island for enlistment, to which place he will proceed in a few days.

ON Saturday next a tub race will take place on the Allegheny at the Ewalt street bridge. The contestants are a Seventeenth ward man and a Millvale man. The stakes are $50 a side. A large crowd is expected to be present.

A. LASSARA, an Italian, was fined five dollars yesterday, by the Mayor, for opening a fire plug in the Diamond and wasting the water. Information was made against him by Clerk Hamilton of the water department.

WILLIAM POWERS was sent sixty days to the Workhouse by Mayor Phillips for throwing stones and assaulted Michael Kennedy and Mary Sullivan over the Union bridge and frightening them so badly that they screamed murder.

HARRY MARSHALL was prosecuted before Alderman Succop, of Allegheny, for felonious assault and battery, the allegation being that he struck a demented son of Benjamin Kent in the mouth with a stone and on the arm with a poker. He was held for a hearing.

JOHN MCGRAW—he of the *Leader*—is one of the proudest of the proud citizens of this century-old Republic. Cause, a fourteen pound boy, born on Sunday, July 2d, the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. John thinks his boy has a first-rate chance to be President some of these days.

A PROMINENT young man of Allegheny city has been arrested by a Meadville police officer on a charge of writing indecent and scurrillious articles which have been circulated in Meadville at the college commencement. It states that the sheet was printed in East Liber